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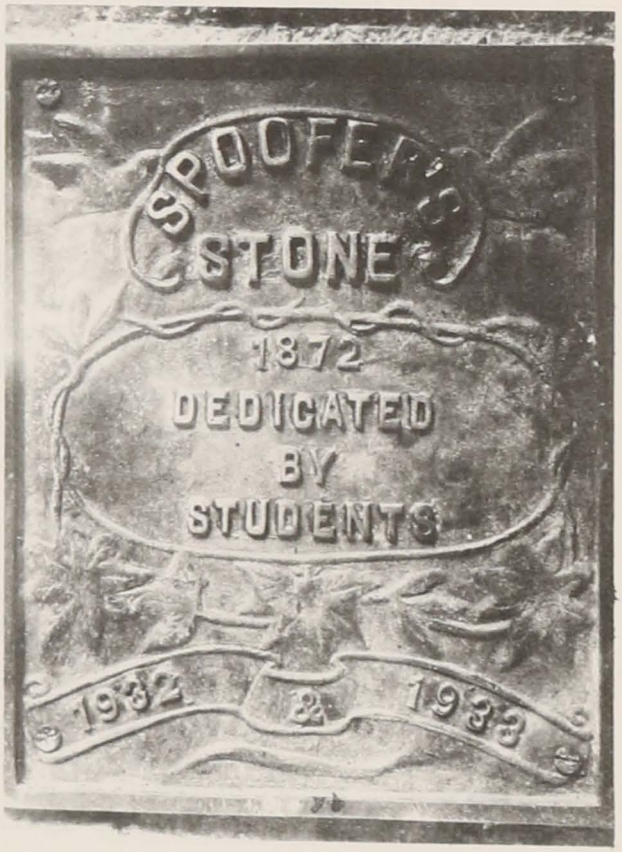
FLASHBACK *published by the*
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XV, No. 2 | W. J. Lemke, editor | April 1965

OLD-TIME MARKERS
on the
University Campus

(At left) World War I marker with names of U of A alumni who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I. This bronze marker formerly stood in front of Old Main but is now in the lobby of the University Library.



(At right) Bronze plaque fastened to a left-over building stone on the front campus. The stone was left over when Old Main was built in 1872. It later became a trysting place for student couples.

See "Campus Memories" beginning on page 41 of this issue.

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FLASHBACK *published by the*

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Vol. XV No. 2 W. J. Lemke, editor April 1965

Annual Meeting and 1965 Officers

Our annual dinner meeting and election of officers was held Jan. 19, 1965 in St. Joseph's School, Fayetteville. The ladies of the Catholic Church served a delicious roast-beff dinner, after which our 1964 officers made their reports. Since our vice-president and treasurer, Roy A Scott, was a patient in Fayetteville's City Hospital, secretary Deane G. Carter gave a combined secretary-treasurer's report, which appears elsewhere in this issue. David P. Richardson, WCHS president, presided over the business session. Speaking on the subject,"History Is People", W. J. Lemke introduced descendants of pioneer Washington County families and conducted informal interviews with some of the old-timers.

The WCHS Board of Directors for 1965 was announced as follows:

John A. Reed, president
Roy A. Scott, vice-president and treasurer
Deane G. Carter, secretary
W. J. Lemke, editor

Grace Albright
Tom Feathers
Karl Greenhaw
Bernice Karnes
Tom Lavender
Davis P. Richardson
Lockwood W. Searcy
Chas W. Stewart, Jr.

A surprise ending to the meeting was the award of a "Distinguished Citizen" citation to W.J.Lemke. The presentation was made by Judge Greenhaw. Not to be outdone, a Springdale delegation, headed by L.W. Searcy, presented Mr. Lemke with a framed certificate declaring him an "Honorary Citizen of Springdale."

No WCHS Meeting in April

The previously announced April meeting of the Society in Springdale in April has been cancelled, due to conflicts with other events, including several Sunday afternoon events in Springdale and the annual Pea Ridge pilgrimage of the Pea Ridge Memorial Association on April 11 and the dedication of the new(Hindman) memorial museum and auditorium in Prairie Grove Battlefield Park. You will receive notice of our next meeting in the secretary's newsletter.

Sixty UA Alumni Want To Read "Campus Memories"

Our WCHS secretary, Deane G. Carter, has informed us that more than 60 UofA alumni have sent in $3 checks for membership in the Society. Most of them specified that they were interested in my "Campus Memories" which will appear serially in Flashback. The "Memories",of course are modern history,but modern medieval or ancient, history is history. Maybe, in reading modern UofA history some of you will get interested in the earlier history of Arkansas and Washington County. Or even in the history of your own family Genealogy can be a lot of fun. Call on us for help if needed.

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THE SECRETARY'S PAGE
Historical Notes by Deane G. Carter

The Amercian West is the title of a new quarterly sponsored by the Western History Association, with the backing of an impressive list of universities and public institutions. The Quarterly contains 80 pages of historical material, including book reviews, historical notes, and feature articles in the general nature of the American Heritage. The Winter 1965 number, which is Vol. II No. 1, treats of the AmonCarter Museum of Fort Worth; salutes J. Frank Dobie, late Texas teacher and author;and stories such as: "The Devil's Hatband" (the story of barbed wire); "Kit Carson and the Adobe Walls Campaign"; "Fire on the Constock" and "The Bomb at the Governor's Gate", all authentic but with enough of the old wild west to satisfy everyone.

Membership in the Western History Association is $7.50 a year, with all publications included. Address: John Porter Bloom,1501 Slade Court, Falls Church, Va., or for subscription only to the American West, send $7 to Lane Book Co., Willow Road, Menlo Park, Calif. The quarterly issues for Vol. I, 1964 are $1.50 per number from the Lane Book Co.

The Hermanns of Old Hermannsburg, No. 45 in the WCHS Booklet Series edited by W.J.Lemke rivals the best of publications in the gripping story of the Hermann family in Dutch Mills before, during and after the Civil War. The booklet combines the story of these remarkable people with wartime history and adventure, and the diaries and later experiences of the Hermanns. Order now. $2.

Family Histories are attracting the attention of many of our members. Not only the stories that have appeared in Flashback, but others are working on farmily histories just for themselves or for private printing. Ray Ellis of Fayetteville, for example, has a marvelous lot of information in organized form. Wayne Keeney is spending much time and effort in collecting the records of his family. Many calls and letters ask about "how to" collect, edit and reproduce these family histories. I myself have about completed the history of "One Carter Family", which deals with near 200 years of our people in Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri.

Local History was bulldozed out by Emil Sonneman of Razorback Park recently when he literally dug up the cornerstone of the long-gone Ozark Institute building. The stone was in good condition but the mortar had deteriorated and the contents of the stone had disappeared entirely except for a glass containing some old US coins.

First Court House in Washington County is noted in the article by Lloyd McConnell, starting on page 3 of this Flashback, with the notation that it was ordered "that the sum of $49.75 be appropriated for the purpose of building a court house for Washington County."

This action was already "ancient history" 83 years ago, when J.H. VanHoose, writing in the Arkansas Democrat of May 22, 1882, recalled that he had heard "old Capt. Sam B. Marrs say that he was one of the contractors who built the court house; that there were other mechanics bidding for the contract; and when the bids were opened his was found to be the lowest, viz. $49.75; the next lowest bid was $50. He told me they cut down young black oak and post oak that grew upon this hill,to get the logs out of which to build the first temple of justice for the great county of Washington, which then extended northward to the Missouri state line and east to Carroll County."

THE FIRST COURT RECORDS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

(Editor's note: Lloyd McConnell, circuit clerk and a member of our Society, has had the first court records of the county copied for us. These early records contain much information of historical and genealogical importance. We thank Mr.McConnell. The first installment appears below. -- WJL)

- wchs -

At a Circuit Court begun and held in and for the County of Washington and Territory of Arkansas on Monday, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty nine, present the Hon. James Woodson Bates, Circuit Judge.

Lewis Evans, Sheriff, returned into Court a panel of Grand Jurors to serve as a body for the County at this term, to-wit: James Buchanan, foreman, James Billingsley, John Billingsly, John Conner, Daniel Conner, James Simpson, Hugh Shannon, William L. Weddington, John Woody, Wm. B. Woody, Benjamin Garvin, Daniel Vaughn, Alexander Buchanan and Redden G. Crisp, who were sworn, received their charge and withdrew to deliberate.

Lewis Evans (Sheriff) was worn into office and entered into Bond and Security for the faithful discharge of his duties as Sheriff of the County, which is approved by the court.

Ordered that Larkin Newton, John Billingsley and Nathan Caughman be appointed to view and mark a road leading from the County seat to the southern boundary of the county at or near Cove Creek.

Ordered that all that part of the county south of a line commencing at a point where the western boundary of the county crosses Matthews Mountain then eastwardly with the meanders of said mountain until it strikes the Barren Fork, thence up the same to the fork, thence eastwardly through the prairie so as to leave John Ish south of said line one hundred yards, thence directly to a point one hundred yards north of Coleman Cox, thence due east to the eastern boundary of the County, be established as a separate and distinct Township to be known and called by the name of Vineyard Township.

Ordered that that part of the County north of Vineyard Township and south of a line commencing where the western boundary of the County crosses Illinois River, thence up said river to the fork near the Widow Edwards, thence up the left hand fork of said creek to its source, thence due south until it strikes Vineyard Township, be established as a separate and distinct Township to be known and called by the name of Cane Hill Township.

Ordered that all that part of the county lying north of Vineyard and Cane Hill Townships and west of a line commencing where White River leaves the county, thence up said river to the mouth of Friends Fork and the middle fork of said river until it strikes Vineyard Township, to be known and called by the name of Prairie Township.

Ordered that all that part of the county north of Vineyard Township and east of Prairie Township be established as a separate and distinct Township to be known and called by the name of Richland Township.

It is ordered by the court that John Woody, James Buchanan and James Simpson be appointed Commissioners to view and mark a road leading from the Town of Franklin in said County to George McInturffs mill, thence to the southern boundary of the County in the best route or course toward Danrons Lick on Lee Creek.

On motion ordered that Thomas Wilson be appointed Constable of Prairie Township and that the Clerk take bond and security of said Wilson in the sum of Four Hundred Dollars.

James Simpson is appointed Constable of Vineyard Township, the Clerk to take bond and security as above.

Samuel Vaughan is appointed Constable of Cane Hill Township, the Clerk to take bond and security of said Vaughan as in the above orders.

On motion John Wilson is appointed County Surveyor of the County of Washington.

Ordered that Court adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow.

Tuesday morning court met pursuant to adjournment. Present J. W. Bates as on yesterday. John McGarrah is allowed the sum of eight dollars as per account filed. Ordered that the Clerk deliver to the Sheriff three merchants and two peddlefs license at this term.

Larkin Newton is allowed the sum of five dollars as per account filed. Larkin Newton in open court took the oath to support the constitution and the oath as a Justice of the Peace.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following bill of indictment: United States vs. Hiram Johnson, alias Hiram Johnston, Larceny. The Grand Jury having no more business before them were discharged. Ordered that a capias issue in the above indictment.

Letters of administration is granted to Martha Wilson on the estate of Jeremiah Wilson, dec'd, by her giving bond and security in the sum of seven hundred dollars, William Reed and Abel Johnson to be securities, and Court adjourned until Court in Course.

J. Woodson Bates

The Commissioners appointed at the last Term of this Court to view and mark out a road leading from the County Seat to the south end of the County at or near Cove Creek.
This day made their report in the words and figures following,towit:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Washington Circuit Court, A.T. We the persons appointed by an order of said Court at its last March Term to view and mark out a road leading from the County Seat of said County to the south end of the County at or near Cove Creek do report that in pursuance of said order, we have received and marked out and do report for public use the following road to-wit:
Beginning at the County Seat and running in a southern direction so as to pass about four hundred yards east of Daniel Conners, thence in nearly the same direction to John Billingsley, thence up Tollet Creek to its head, thence to the top of a mountain or ridge that lies east of Cove Creek, thence following the top of said ridge south to the end of the County as the nearest and most practical route from the County

Seat to the south end of the County and to the greatest ease and convenience of the inhabitants and as little as may be to the prejudice of any person or persons. Given under our hands this 27th day of May, 1829. Signed: Larkin Newton, John Billingsley and Nathan Caughman, commissioners, which report is confirmed by the Court and the road established as a public road.

A-9
Ordered that Nathan Caughman be appointed overseer of the road leading from the county seat toJohn Billinsley and that John Billingsley be appointed overseer of the road from his house to the south end of the county near Cove Creek, and that said road be opened 12 feet wide.

A-10
It is ordered that Larkin Newton a Justice of the Peace be appointed to apportion the hands to work on roads in Prairie Township.

A-10
John Conner is appointed overseer ofthe road leading from the County Seat to Marrs Creek near Isaac Marrs, and Daniel Vaughan is appointed overseer of the road leading from Marrs Creek to John Ish. Ordered that John Williams be appointed overseer of the road leading from John Ish to the south end of the county by way of Lewis Evans and it is ordered that said road be opened 12 feet wide.

A-10
This day came Abraham Sinclair by William H. Parrott and moved the Court to remove the record of the Estate of Thomas Crawford deceased to Crawford County, which motion the Court overruled.

A-10
It is ordered by the Court that the sum of forty nine dollars and 75 cents be appropriated for the purpose of building a Court House in and for the County of Washington and the County Commissioners are hereby authorized to call on the Sheriff of said County for the amount aforesaid, as soon as the said Court House shall be completed.

A-10
It is ordered by the Court that William B. Woody a Justice of the Peace be appointed to apportion the hands to work on roads in Cane Hill Township.

CIRCUIT COURT
July 1829

At a term of the Circuit Court begun and held in and for the County of Washington on Monday the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, present the Honorable Benjamin Johnson, Circuit Judge.

Lewis Evans, the first Sheriff of Washington County, returned into Court a list of Grand Jurors as follows:

Thomas Garvin, foreman	John V. Gray	Moses Vandever
William Reed	Richard Price	John Reed
Thomas Tyner	Robert Buchanan	William Maxwell
Eli Bloyd	John Alexander	Ebenezer Crawford
Robert Fletcher	John Ish	Samuel Alexander
George I. Howrie	Michael Masters	John Wood
Isaac Marrs		

Larkin Newton was the first clerk. William Estes, Henry Tollett, Jacob Chandler, Isaac Marrs, presented commissions from the Executive of the Territory and took the oath of office.

Persons involved in early court cases at this term include the United States as plaintiff, and Larkin, Womack, Jacob Vandever, John Holmesley, Benjamin Bonneville, Martin Covey, Joshua Brown, David Beers and Isaac Barker.

An indictment for larceny was returned by the grand jury against Hiram Johnson, alias Hiram Johnston. On motion of the prosecuting attorney the court ordered John Dillard to show cause why he had not delivered to the Clerk of Washington County, the tax list of Lovely County for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

George Gold sought damages from Thomas Little for detention of a horse, and a jury was ordered at the next term to assess such damages.

Rachel Crawford, Abraham Sinclair, Nick & Rogers, Thomas R. Shannon, Hugh Shannon, were involved in legal matters.

The first attorney mentioned in court proceedings was William H. Parrott, who filed a motion to remove the record of the estate of Thomas Crawford to Crawford County.

John Wilson was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

CIRCUIT COURT - June 6, 1830

At a term of circuit court begun and held at the town of Fayetteville in and for the county of Washington on Monday the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, present the Honorable Thomas P. Eskridge, Judge The Grand Jury:

Jacob Chandler	John Reed	Wesley Marrs
Chrisly Harness	John Reaves	Samuel Vaughan
John Pierce	Joseph Nail	Job R. Monds
James Marrs	Nathan Caughman	Samuel Stevens
George Morrow	William Reed	

Defendants Samuel Williams, Frances Williams, Ambrose Williams, John Milbourn, John Davlin, were fined in amounts for $1.00 to $10.00 for assault and battery, which composed most of the docketed cases.

Thomas Williams, Robert Anderson, William Norris, Peter A. Carnes, Robert Brady, and John M. Graham, were involved in other actions.

A petit jury in the case of Peter Hancock vs George Robinson consisted of John E. Turner, Eli Bloyed, James Stevens, John Buchan, Thomas Wagnon, Samuel Vaughan, John Reed, George Morrow, William Reed, Cyrus Gilbreath, John Pierce, Victor H. Edwards.

B.H.Smithson, Clerk of the circuit court, deputizes William McK.Ball as deputy clerk, in June 1831.

Petit jurors also included John Austin, Simeon Moore, John B. Dixon, William A. Clift, Burrell Holmesley, Stephen Holmesley, Nathan Tuttle, Richard Robbins, J.L.Collins, John Woody, Cyrus G. Gilbreath.

CIRCUIT COURT - June 7, 1830

At a circuit court begun and held at Fayetteville, Washington County on the 7th day of June, 1830, present the Hon. Thomas P. Eskridge, Judge, the Sheriff returned into court the following grand jurors:

Abram Sandefer, foreman	Joseph Wilson	James Maxwell
George Graham	Freeborn Graham	David Stephens
John Dotson	John Reed	Thompson Ratliff
Robert Buchanan	Daniel Vaughan	Adam Baty
James Marrs	John Alexander	Thomas McGarrah

Elias Rector vs William Johnson; E.G.G.Bigalow vs Sam D. Lowell, were represented by James Pope and L.B.Tully, respectively.

A. Douthit vs William D. Holt, Charles Fisher vs William Johnson, and George Gold vs Thomas Little were cases on the docket.

The first petit jury at this term of court was composed of following:

James McGarrah	William McGarrah	Isaac Landers
John Marrs	Isaac Marrs	James Simpson
William J. Estes	John Harvey	William Harvey
Josiah Trent	Samuel Vaughan	Thomas Wilson

who were twelve good and lawful men and who after having been duly sworn retired to consider their duties and returned into court the following verdict: We the jury find for the plaintiff - debt eighty-seven dollars, damages five dollars - with William J. Estes foreman.

John Beaty and George Bilton were sureties on appeal bond in said sum.

Martin Andrews vs James Miller, who was represented by R.C.S.Brown, was docketed, as was case of Elias Rector vs William Johnson.

Charles McClellan returned into court a jury composed of Isaac Marrs, Wilson Manron, James McGarrah, James Simpson, John McGarrah, John Marrs, Freeborn Graham, Abraham Standefer, John Alexander, John Woody, Hugh Shannon and William Allen.

William Strong vs Richard Johnston was on the docket.

(To be continued in next issue.)

THE WALKERS

Mrs. Wm. P. Finley, 111 North Main St., Greenfield, Missouri, has written us the following letter:

Washington County Historical Society:
I found your book, "The Walker Family Album", very interesting. I have been comparing it with the records my niece found in research in the National Archives and other sources.

In your record of David Walker and wife Mary Barbour and children, the youngest child listed, George Keith Walker, went to Florida to live. My niece found this official record: "The seventh Governor of Florida (1865-1868), David Shelby Walker, was born near Russellville, Ky., May 2, 1815. He was the son of Mary Barbour Walker and David Walker who represented Kentucky in Congress from 1817-1820 and who was the brother of Jacob Wythe Walker (who married Nancy Hawkins). In 1842 David Shelby Walker married Philoclea Alston and had six children. In 1875 he married Elizabeth Duncan (daughter of Rev.E.B.Duncan) and they had one daughter. He died in Tallahassee, Florida, July 20, 1891.

Since Allan S. Humphreys is credited with the genealogical data in your "Walker Family Album", I thought perhaps he would like to look into this record and add the name of this distinguished son.

-- Anna M. Finley

Mrs.Finley sent us eight pages of other Walker material, much of it from Southern Historical and Research Magazine and from the Quarterly of the College of William and Mary. We have filed these notes with the other Walker material that our Society has accumulated.

Our interest, of course, is in the Walkers who came to Washington County, Ark. We are fully aware of the record made by other Walkers in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and elsewhere. Also, we know most of the collateral lines. There are Walker historians in many states, the latest addition to the list being Erman Walker of California. However, we are not in a position to do Walker research outside the boundaries of Washington County, Ark. I have known the Walkers 38 years and my experience has been that they are fully able to take care of their family history.

My personal interest in the Walkers is partly historical, partly sentimental. For example: In the spring of 1962, when our Society placed a marker at the Headquarters House, occupied by the Federals and attacked by Conf.General Cabell during the battle of Fayetteville, we invited General Cabell's descendants to attend. Three of his grandsons came -- Earle Cabell, mayor of Dallas, Texas; Ben Cabell, also of Dallas; and General W.J.Cabell of Washington, D.C. Also present were other descendants of the illustrious Confederal General.

After our ceremony, I drove the visitors up on East Mountain to show them the Confederate cemetery. They were interested, of course. But when I showed them the Walker family graveyard, just across the road, and gave them my $1 lecture on the Walkers -- four Confederate officers, two judges, three mayors of Fayetteville, a US Senator, three Washington descendants, and other illustrious teachers, lawyers, etc., they were fascinated, so I gave them my $5 lecture. This was the most responsive audience I ever had.

-- W.J.Lemke

Photo taken at the home of
JAMES A. MORRISON
on the day Mary A. Phillips, mother of Mrs. Morrison,
was 100 years old — March 30, 1903.

1. Eula McConnell
2. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris
3. Ralph Morrison
4. Maggie Bogan Morrison
5. Ruth Morrison
6. Sadie Morrison Hood
7. Eunice Hood
8. Carol Morrison
9. "Auntie" Mary A. Phillips
10. Mrs. J. A. Morrison
11. Fred Hood
12. Mrs. J. L. McConnell
13. Wm. E. McConnell
14. Mrs. Mary Jane Stokenbury
16. Mrs. B. F. Ramey
18. Mollie Stokenbury Bassett
19. Ed Morrison
20. Daisy Ramey
21. James A. Morrison
22. George W. VanHoose
23. A. W. Mintun
24. Mrs. A. W. Mintun
25. B. F. Bonney
26. Mrs. B. F. Bonney
27. Lydia J. Stokenbury
28. Henry Stokenbury
29. Twin daughters of John Stokenbury
30. John Stokenbury
31. Mrs. John (Moore) Stokenbury
33. Millie Hood (Laymon)
34. Everette Hawes
35. Cora Brooks
36. Lizzie Brown Hood
37. George Bassett
38. Dr. Brownson
39. Rev. Jacob Stockburg
40. Ina Hood (Mrs. Dan Reed)
41. Thomas C. Hood
42. Ernest Hood
43. Mrs. E. E. Hawes

MIDDLE FORK VALLEY AND SUBURBS

(In this issue we begin a series of short articles and pictures pertaining to the Middle Fork Valley of Washington County. The material was secured and prepared for us by Frank M. McConnell who knows the history of the MiddleFork Valley well. Unfortunately, Mr.McConnell is bedridden by he still manages to type his copy via the hunt-and-peck system. We are trying to induce him to tell the story of his many years as a U.S. Postoffice Inspector. And if any of our readers do not know Middle Fork, we suggest a drive out there this spring -- beautiful scenery and much history, especially the old cemeteries.

(We begin Mr. McConnell's series with the photo taken at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Morrison at the celebration of the 100th birthday of Mrs. Mary Ann ("Auntie") Phillips. Identification appears under the picture but we did not have room for the following facts:

(Auntie Phillips was born in England, March 30, 1803. She died Dec.25 1904 and is buried at Mt.Salem cemetery. James A. Morrison was born Oct. 20, 1845 and died Oct. 25, 1921. Mrs. Morrison was born Oct. 18, 1849 and died Apr. 24, 1941. Both are buried in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville. He was a corporal in Co.E, 5th Illinois Cavalry.

(Mr.McConnell says that the picture is that of many who were prominent in the Sulphur City and Elkins area 61 years ago. At least 31 of the 43 persons shown on the picture are now dead. -- WJL)

MIDDLE FORK VALLEY AND SUBURBS
Carter's Store

At one time there was no Carter's Store. About July 1875 Dr. John C. Carter established a general store, and later secured the establishment of a post office and became its first postmaster. He was assisted in the store by his son-in-law, John H. Roberson. After the death of Dr. Carter in late 1885 the post office was moved to the private residence of Ben F. Ramey, who became postmaster. It was moved back to the Store when Charles Stockburger became postmaster, and the name was changed to "Hicks" and discontinued when MrsMaude Hicks was postmaster.

A tthe time of the establishment of the store there was none between Hazel Valley, Arnett and White House. Dr. Carter became the owner of large acreage between the Seth Mills farm and points south. In order to clear a debt he sold about 290 acres to Ben F. Ramey in 1884. The Ramey home formerly was owned by one Daniels and one person was killed during the Civil War, and another was killed and buried in an unmarked grave beside the east of the road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the house.

Dr. Carter erected a 2-story house south of the store, and built an office west of the road in front of the store. The office was built over a spring which came from the east bank of Middle Fork river. Both buildings still stand (1965) although the store building is badly deteriorated at present. The dwelling was destroyed by fire during the 1930s.

Dr. John C. Carter was born Dec.29, 1838 and died Oct.29, 1885. His wife was Hala Manerva Jones, daughter of Rev. Riley Jones. She was born Feb. 22, 1840 and died Dec. 7, 1917. Both are buried at Mt. Zion cemetery in the Middle Fork Valley.

Children of Dr. and Mrs. Carter included Sarah Arizona (Zona), born July 13, 1866 and died Nov. 5, 1888. She married John Hassell Roberson, son of John Roberson and Priscilla Howery Roberson. She was born April 10, 1850 and died Oct. 9, 1888. Both are buried in Roberson cemetery, which is located on the west side of Highway 74 on the old Roberson farm, which is now owned by the heirs of James H. and Cora Ratliff Shumate. James H. and Sarah A. Roberson had one child: Clara Roberson, who married Robert Otis Beale; she is buried at Aurora, Mo.

Other children were: Dickie, born Mar. 25, 1863; died June 20, 1865; Willie, born Feb. 24, 1865 and died May 21, 1865; James Everette, born about 1875, later married Emma Burchett; John F., born Feb. 4, 1878, married Ava Gardner, and both live at Aurora, Mo; George W., born Mar. 14, 1868 and died at Ft. Smith Aug. 10, 1951. He married Mollie Stewart of Delaney, Ark. Their children were: Harry, Dixie and Trixie Carter, and Hattie Carter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Carter, who married Wm. B. Hensley, who later owned the Seth Mills farm, and who had one child, Florence Hensley.

Ben F. Johnson had a blacksmith shop north and across the road from the store and south of the Seth T. Mills farm. He lived across the field east of the store. His first wife was Nancy Kesie Boatright, born Feb.27, 1839 and died May 26, 1861. Their children were: J.Oliver Johnson and Mary L. Johnson who married Joseph C. Arnett. He married Lydia Lewis, daughter of George W. Lewis, July 24, 1864. The father of Ben F. Johnson was James Johnson, born Jan. 4, 1799 and died May 6, 1862. His mother, Mary Queener Johnson, his father, and his first wife are buried at Mt.Zion cemetery.

South of Carter's Store, on the west side of what is now Highway 74 and across the Branch was Radical Point school and church. This building, no longer there, was erected by Owen Ramey (father of Ben Ramey), John Bassett (father of James M. Bassett) and John Brooks (father of the Brooks who later published The Washington County Review. Hugh F. Reagan was the teacher at this school about 1872. It was here that a messenger came from the farm home of Rev. Riley Jones with the news that Henry Durham had killed J.Cornelius ("Neill") Jones,Jan. 24, 1872. "Neill" Jones had married Matilda Lewis, daughter of George W. Lewis, and she later married Wm. Newton Jones, first cousin of "Neill" Jones.

Others who lived in the Carter's Store are about the time the store was established were Seth T. Mills family, several members of which were shot and killed during the Civil War; John Blakeley, father of "Bee" Blakeley (both buried at Stokenbury cemetery near Elkins); Daniel Howery, James Hanna, Bracken Lewis, and others.

MIDDLE FORK VALLEY AND SUBURBS

Sulphur City

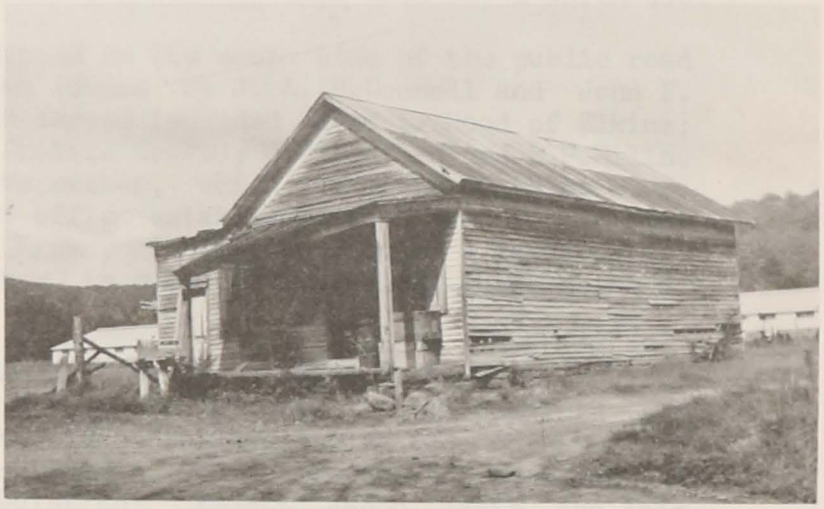
Long before there was a Sulphur City there was a sulphur spring. In fact, there were numerous other springs - the warm, the limestone, and an abundance of alkali wherever one might care to dig. Perhaps Indians may have used the sulphur water and the white man learned from him that it had curative powers. As late as 1900 Binion & Wheeler bought one of the two general stores in order that Binion might have the benefit of the sulphur water.

MIDDLE FORK VALLEY AND SUBURBS
by F. M. McConnell

OFFICE OF DR. JOHN C. CARTER
about 1875

DR. JOHN C. CARTER

MRS. DR. JOHN C. CARTER
Photo made 1860



THE OLD STORE BUILDING
at Carter's Store, Arkansas
as it looked in 1961.

436601

Peter Mankins acquired the farm located near the river about two miles southwest of the sulphur spring, and when a post office was established in 1876 with Clark L. Burchett as the first postmaster, it was called "Mankins". It was proposed to change the name to "Sulphur Springs", but objection was raised because there already was a post office of that name. So, Sulphur City was accepted.

Rev. Johnson Crawford established the first store in 1876. Clark L. Burchett purchased several of the town lots, thinking the town would become an outstanding health resort. A community building was erected over the sulphur spring, and for many years thereafter was used for school and other elections, and later utilized as a residence. The building is no longer there.

The sulphur spring flowed a very small stream into a triangular basin, and farther down a "tub" was made of rock properly cut for the purpose, for use by those who thought bathing the feed in sulphur water might be more beneficial than bathing them in ordinary water. Later on, the triangular basin was enlarged by cutting out the rock round so that it would hold about five gallons. It took the spring about an hour to fill the new basin. The water from the sulphur spring was not suitable for washing dishes or clothes, and it could not be kept very long after it was removed from the spring. Cattle would stand and sip the water for hours upon hours.

The warm spring once used by the H.F.Head family as a source of soft water has not run for some years. The limestone spring, once used to supply water for the public school, which was located about one-half mile north of the stores, is now used by Austin F. Reed to supply a small lake located on his property.

The original store building was located on the north side of the public road and on the west side of the road leading to Elkins. The next store was also a frame structure, located on the north side of the public road leading east-west and on the east side of the road leading to Elkins. It was built by J. Harrison Laymon and was sold to H.F.Head. Later a larger building was built facing the south, immediately west of the frame structure, which was then used for a warehouse.

The blacksmith shop was located on the south side of the public road facing the larger store then owned by J. L. McConnell and John F. McCuistion. Blacksmiths who served included David L. Hood of Elkins; Chris Hufmeister (buried at Prairie Grove); J.W.Ledford and E.P.Mills. Ute Stokenbury once had an evaporator, which was later owned by W. S. Peyton before he got the post office established at Ridge in the Mineral Springs community. Appy Brown, of Brentwood, owned a lumber mill. The only store at the place now is owned by E.W.Price, there being no post office.

Teachers in the public schools included Clark L. Burchett, J. L. McConnell, Samuel C. Rutherford, John Whitmore, Pearl Crawford and Emmett L. Morris, all at the old school house located north of the stores. Students at the old school in 1902 and before included: Bertha, Henry, Silas, Fred and Ed McCuistion; Emmett, Jacob, Essie and Kate Williams; Pearl Williams; Elisha, Tillman, Riley and Ethel Sutton; Emma, Clementine, Maude and Ethel Burchett; Ham, Hilah and Fred Horner; Ella Shumate; "Polky" Pendleton; Fred, Harry, Ed and Nellie Lawson;

J. Wesley and May Tucker; John, Dayton, Ode, Pearl, Ella Dean, Maude, Talmadge, Inez and Vol Crawford; Milton Hill; Arch F. Perry; Oscar Boas; Alfred Carter; Frank Harris; Gertrude, Ida and Chock Scott; Myrtle, Claude and Otto Laymon; Josie and Tina Rowten; Ed, James and Lurlie Fallin; Adam W. Winnett; and Frank, Ben and Arval McConnell.

Names of some of the well-known families there in 1900 and before 1900 included George W. VanHoose, Peter Mankins, Wiley Barnes, J. H. Laymon, Johnson Crawford, H.H. Laymon, Allie Gilliland, Aaron Hanna, Hiram C. Reese, A.V.Hicks,J.W.Edwards, E.L.Swonger, Joseph Hill, A. B. Lewis, D.I.Perry, W.W.Henshaw, Wm. Y. Ramsey, C.L.Burchett, J.M.Sutton John Grebe, Sam Harris, F.A. Whitehouse, J.H. Shumate, J.F.McCuistion, J. L. McConnell, Joe Williams, Andy Williams, D.J. Ray, Taylor Harris, Samuel Watts, Cal Harrelson, E.P. Mills, S.C.Holmes, Zach Kinion, John Jones and others.

Nicholas Wax (formerly spelled Wachs) had a store, but it is believed that this store was located on the west Bank of Middle Fork river at the farm later owned by John Jones. Wax was related to the Karnes family.

Back in the not-so-early days around 1900 the writer served as clerk in a general store at Sulphur City. Coffee was purchased for re-sale by the sack green. It was taken to the home and "parched", and then put through a coffee-mill. Arbuckles soon became the standard brand.

WHITE HOUSE of the MIDDLE FORK VALLEY

The Middle Fork valley was settled by white people during the 1820s. Before that it was sparsely inhabited by Indians, presumably of the Cherokee tribe. That it was inhabited by Indians does not require wild imagination, as arrow heads may be found in the freshly plowed field after a good rain, about one-half mile south of the house now occupied by W. G. Reed.

The graves of early settlers may be unmarked other than by ordinary field stones without names or dates, if indeed they are marked at all. Such graves are numerous in the White House cemetery, although it is known that early settlers are buried there. Other such cemeteries are located near Carter's Store; east of the W.C. Douglas and west of the W.H. Campbell farm; and also on the old Bracken Lewis or John Lewis farm beside the road leading from the White House to Hazel Valley. This old cemetery is located where the old road crosses Middle Fork river,and only a few stones without names or dates lie scattered about. Only a few are living who know there this old cemetery is located, among them being WM.A.Thompson, Anson Polly and the writer.

Bracken Lewis had a corn mill south of what is now the Vance Paschal farm, which was formerly the W.C.Douglas farm. The millstone, formerly used by the W.C.Douglas family for washing purposes, is located on the bank of the river west of the new house. This Bracken Lewis was a cousin of the other Bracken Lewis, commonly known as "Captain Brock", due to the fact that he was a captain in the Federal army.

WHITE HOUSE SCHOOL, September 30, 1903. Miss Emma Burchett, teacher.

Front row: 1. Sylvester Stout, 2. Chesley Stout, 3. Joe Ben Ramey, 4. Willie Hunt, 5. George Ramey, 6. Willie Bassett, 7. — Stout, 8. Claude Chandler.

2nd row: 9. Ora Bassett, 10. Josie Hobbs, 11. Dallie Hobbs, 12. Bessie McGovern, 13. Clemna Arnold, 14. Gertha White, 15. Virgie White, 16. Martha Pierce, 17. Matie Bogan, 18. Gaynelle Stout.

3rd row: 19. Mary Pierce, 20. Ida Ramey, 21. Emma Lyons, 22. Daisy Ramey, 23. Dollie Ramey, 24. Hattie G. Ramey, 25. Bessie Douglas, 26. Hugh Hutchens, 27. Cuthbert Hanna, 28. Lula White, 29. Nora Hutchens, 30. Miss Emma Burchett, teacher.

4th row: 31. John Arnold, 32. Wm. A. Thompson, 33. John Paschal, 34. Clara Ramey, 35. Mamie Hutchens, 36. Pearl Arnold, 37. Maggie White, 38. Iva Bassett, 39. Gertrude Ramey, 40. Grace Cowan, 41. Lizzie White, 42. Roscoe Bassett.

Back row: 43. Earl Bassett, 44. Jesse Hobbs, 45. Calvin Stout, 46. Austin Stout, 47. Logan Hobbs, 48. Ella Shumate, 49. Sallie Hanna, 50. Dalle Hobbs, 51. Ocie White, 52. Della Pierce, 53. Rosie White.

(Photo and identifications from F. M. McConnell)

Others who were in the White House area during the 1830s included Peter Mankins, Watt Mankins, P.P. VanHoose and Annie Adeline Gregg Van hoose (both are buried in Trents addition to the city of Fayetteville), Seth Mills, Jonathan Stout, Samuel Hanna, Nathan Tharp, and others.

George W. VanHoose taught school at the White House in 1852. At that time, the house, constructed of logs, was used, and it was so used until school consolidation, for both church and school purposes. Students attending in 1852 included James M., Ben F. and Mary Ramey, Sam and James Hanna, M.D. Lewis, Thomas J. Hunt. The last-named was later postmaster at Fayetteville and owner of "Waxhaws".

Those who settled in the neighborhood appeared to have had a preference in that they selected the east fork of the Middle Fork river, even to where the road at present extends three ways from Peach Gap, northeasterly to Durham, southerly to Sunset and southeasterly to Hazel Valley. There once was a road from the White House via Sam Hanna and Nichols cemetery and Union Point to Thompson, but this has been closed from Nichols cemetery and Union Point. Peach Gap is where the water which falls may flow southwesterly into Middle Fork river or northeasterly into the main White River.

One of the first to come to the WhiteHouse area was Owen James Ramey who came from Kentucky and homesteaded in Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, in Township 14 North, Range 29 West, in 1836. This is about three miles northwest of the White House. He married Elizabeth Strickler, daughter of Ben F. Strickler. Their children included James M., Ben F. and Mary. Uncle of Owen Ramey, whose name was also Owen Ramey, was a school teacher in Kentucky, but went to Kentucky from Virginia. J.J.VanHoose attended school in Kentucky where Owen Ramey was the teacher.

Owen J. Ramey and wife were instrumental in the establishment of a church at the White House, which to this day is well-known as the "White House" church. The church was organized about 1837 by the Rev. Stephen Strickland, who was the first pastor. He organized the West Fork church beneath the shade of a tree then located east of the road and south of the Dye branch.

Not long after the establishment of a church at White House, John Bassett (father of James M. Bassett), Lafayette Brooks and Owen Ramey established a school on the point south of the John Bassett home, west of the road and about one mile north of the home of John Roberson, which later was owned by James H. and Cora Ratliff Shumate. The name of the new school was Radical Point.

"Bracken" is a name that frequently appears, because Zachariah Lewis married Rachel Bracken in North Carolina before the Lewis family came to Arkansas. George W. Lewis married Lettie Mills, daughter of Seth Mills, and the mother of this George Lewis was Matilda Preston who was known as the "Belle of Big Sandy." Prestonsburg, Kentucky, located in what was once Floyd County, is named for this family.

In addition to Bracken, and his son, John Lewis, those who lived in the White House region included Jerry and James Hanna, Jack Paschal, Alf Hutchens, W. B. Ramey, Luke Arnett (who later established the post office of that name, about one mile south of the White House), Wiley Cosby, Henderson Wilson (who married Matilda Lewis, sister of George

W. Lewis), and Lewis Thompson (whose father is buried at Wesley, Ark., and whose father's old home was moved from near Wesley to the Park at Prairie Grove.

Most of the coffin-shaped stones above the groundin the White House cemetery, and for many miles up and down the Middle Fork country, were made by Nathan Tharp, but no one seems to have made one for him when he died.

Emmet L. Morris, school teacher of the White House area in 1896, who is buried at Mt.Salem cemetery, lived in the "Bud Eye" Paschal home at the time John Morris was born, Sept. 15, 1896.

In possession of Wm. A. Thompson is the school register used by John L. McConnell when he was teacher at the school in 1894. The first 52 names are missing but the remaining 18 names of those who were pupils and their age, as shown at that time, follow:

Minnie Stout 8, Nora Mustain 9, Maude Ritter 11, Hattie Hutchens 9, Macy Hutchens 12, Maude Hanna 12, Dollie Ramey 10, Andrew Osburn 12, Henry Thompson 17, Everett Paschal 7, Nora Paschal 10, Willie Paschal 16, Jesse Ritter --, B. F. Arnett 21, Minnie Webb 12, Linnie Webb 12, Lallie Douglas 12 and Bessie Douglas 6. A total of 60 students were in the school at that time. In the school record for 1895 there were 66 students and Miss Mollie Campbell was the teacher.

Accompanying this article is a picture of the school of 1903. This shows 53 of the students and the teacher,as well as the frame building in use at that time. The frame building has been destroyed by fire and a new building is in use at this time. Reading from left to right, the pupils and teacher are:

Front row: 1 Sylvester Stout, 2 Chesley Stout, 3 Joe Ben Ramey, 4 Willie Hunt, 5 George Ramey, 6 Walter Bassett, 7 Elmer Stout, 8 Claude Chandler. Second row: 9 Ora Bassett, 10 Josie Hobbs, 11 Dollie Chandler, 12 Bessie McGovern, 13 Clemnea Arnold, 14 Gertha White, 15 Virgie White, 16 Martha Pierce, 17 Matie Bogan, 18 Gaynelle Stout. Third Row: 19 Mary Pierce, 20 Ida Ramey, 21 Emma Lyons, 22 Daisy Ramey, 23 Dollie Ramey, 24 Hattie Ramey, 25 Bessie Douglas, 26 Hugh Hutchens, 27 Cuthbert Hanna, 28 Lula White, 29 Nora Hutchens, 30 Emma Burchet (teacher). Fourth row: 31 John Arnold, 32 Wm. A. Thompson, 33 John Paschal, 34 Clara Ramey, 35 Mamie Hutchens, 36 Pearl Arnold, 37. Maggie White, 38 Iva Bassett, 39 Gertrude Ramey, 40 Grace Cowan, 41 Lizzie White, 42 Roscoe Bassett. Back row: 43 Earl Bassett, 44 Jesse Hobbs, 45 Calvin Stout, 46 Austin Stout, 47 Logan Hobbs, 48 Ella Shumate, 49 Sallie Hanna, 50 Della Hobbs, 51 Ocie White, 52 Della Pierce, 53 Rosie White.

No picture is available of the old school house of log construction, nor of Owen J. Ramey or the house he once lived in, which is no longer there. The cemetery, which is a large one, well kept, shows that the earliest burials were of those born before 1800 who died as early as 1833. Owen J. Ramey and wife are buried there, although their graves are unidentifiable. They are believed buried not far from the grave of their son, James M. Ramey. The Bracken Lewis, father of George W.Lewis, is also believed buried there, although his grave is not identifiable. The other Bracken Lewis, referred to as "Captain Brock", is believed buried near the grave of his son, Albert C. Lewis.

GROUP PICTURE TAKEN AT HOME OF GEORGE W. VAN HOOSE
Sulphur City, Ark., about 1905
(See identification on accompanying page)

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE FORK
by F.M.McConnell

She was born about 1854, when it was the common practice for the "owners" of Negroes to sell them as one would sell a horse, a cow, or other item of personal property. It required the Civil War to determine that Negroes were not personal property. Yet, after the war had settled the question, the former "owner" of Mary Ann (she had no other name) was about to sell her for $1,000. She did not want to be sold at any price, and she let that fact become known.

George W. Lewis, who operated a corn mill between Carter's Store and Durham, learned of the matter, and offered the girl work in his family if she wished to leave the former "owner" (if indeed he was not her father, as many thought). She accepted and went to work for the Lewis family. This caused ill feeling which lasted as long as the two men lived. Mary Ann took sick and died when she was about 20 years of age, about January 24, 1874. The extremely icy weather prevented the Lewis family from buying a suitable burial robe, whereupon Matilda Lewis who had recently been married, donated her wedding trousseau as a burial shroud for Mary Ann, who was buried in an unmarked grave at the east end of the Reese cemetery.

The Keeper of all the Records, who, we are told, and as we believe, allows not even a sparrow to fall unnoticed, only knows the lovely motive behind this act of unselfish generosity in order that Mary Ann might have just one day of being dressed like a queen.

-- wchs --

The Reese cemetery was originally known as the Baptist cemetery. It is located west of the Sulphur City and Carter's Store road, about one fourth of a mile south of the house formerly occupied by Hiram C.Reese. He formerly lived across the river west of the Pete Mankins home. He and his wife are buried at the King cemetery and no member of the Reese family is buried at the Reese cemetery. It has become known as the Reese cemetery because Hiram C. Reese deeded the land for use as a cemetery. The road once passed between the cemetery and the river but is now closed.

A church formerly was located between the cemetery and the Sulphur City and Carter's Store road, and a school was taught there before the school and church building at Mt. Zion was built. This was about 1860, and Sarah, Lydia and Lavina Lewis attended that school. Lydia later married Ben F. Johnson and Lavina married Ben F. Ramey.

-- wchs --

Across the branch, south of the Reese cemetery, was the Elijah Lee mill. This mill was against the east bank of the Middle Fork and west of the Sulphur City-Carter's Store road, which at that time and for many years afterwards turned down the rocky hill and ran between the river and the west side of the Augustus Hicks farm and the river. One of the stone wheels of the mill could be seen in the river below where the mill stood but it has now been washed downstream and lost.

Elijah Lee, born about Jan. 15, 1815, was the son of Moses Lee. He married Gracy Owen. One of the children of Elijah Lee and Gracy Ann Owen Lee was Melvina Lee, who married William Miller. She was born Apr. 18, 1839. Another daughter was Margaretta Ann Lee, born Oct. 20, 1851, who was married to Emory Soule Shook.

Emory Soule Shook was the son of Rev.Jacob Wright Shook, a Methodist minister who served churches in the Viney Grove vicinity. Rev. Jacob Wright Shook was born Jan. 23, 1822. His wife was Sarah Hulsey. He was a saltmaker in the Oil Trough (Newark) bottoms before coming to Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Emory Soule Shook, parents of Clint and Earl, are buried at the Reese cemetery, along with their daughter, Gertrude Shook.

-- wchs --

Among the "lost" cemeteries, in addition to those previously mentioned, near the White House and Hazel Valley road and the one northeast of the Douglas house, is the one southeast of the old barn on the Dr. John C. Carter farm. No one knows who is buried there or where the graves are, for that matter. Then, there is the old Mills cemetery a short distance north of the old Mills home onthe west side of the road. Seth T. Mills and wife and at least two of their sons are buried there.

-- wchs --

During the Civil War killings were not uncommon. There was the case of the unidentified man who was killed while standing outside the living room of the old home near where B.F.Ramey built the new home about 1887. Another unidentified man was killed and buried near the east side of the road about one-fourth of a mile north of the present home of W.G.Reed. Then there was the unidentified man who was shot from his horse along the road between the Homer Harris place and the old Alf Hutchens place. In addition, James Langford Roberson, son of John H. and Priscilla Howery Roberson, was killed in the battle of Jenkins Ferry and buried near that place. Ina letter to his folks he mentioned that an Enos Mills was killed in the peach orchard of Bracken Lewis, but this Enos Mills is not otherwise identified.

Other killings which occurred along the Middle Fork and elsewhere, some accidentaly, some not, unless mentioned may soon disappear from memory, which is not so bad in the opinion of those closely concerned, but, after all, are a part of the history of the region.

J. Cornelius Jones, son of Rev. Riley Jones, was killed with a pitchfork on the farm of his father, about 1874, by Henry Durham. Durham was given his breakfast and was made to believe that if he ran he might escape. He was guarded by James Dickerson and Enos Mills, and when he tried to escape he was shot and killed. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Reese cemetery.

Wm. J. Jones, cousin of J. Cornelius Jones, shot and killed "Bud" Gilliland at a race track near Carter's Store. Ben F. Johnson and "Pomp" Campbell tried to restrain Jones but failed to reach him in time. Mart Collins heard the shots but he was not a witness to the fight. Gilliland first married Sarah Elizabeth Mills, and she later married Dan Chapman. Wm. Newt Jones later married Matilda Lewis and for several years operated a drug store on the Square at Fayetteville.

MIDDLE FORK VALLEY AND SUBURBS
by F. M. McConnell

THE OLD SPRING HOUSE OVER THE SULPHUR SPRING
at Sulphur City, Arkansas

(See accompanying article)

F. T. Bussey of Iowa had purchased the farm of S.A.S. Harris and had hired a wagon to move him from Fayetteville to the Harris farm, located on the Carter's Store-Durham road. When a point south of the old J. H. Shumate home was reached, the wagon became stuck in a mudhole. Bussey was ona rear wheel trying to help the team getthe wagon through, when two young men on the way to a party shot at a dog which accompanied the wagon, wounding Mr. Bussey. He died the next day. Victor Price was arrested for the careless shooting.

Riley Sutton and Claude Laymon were hunting rabbits at the river west of the old Wm. Riley Phillips farm when Sutton tried to run the rabbit out by using his gun as a punch. It discharged and killed him.

"Rob" Carter of Texas was visiting his cousin, Dilford Carter, son of Dr. George W. Carter, when he tried to go through a wire fence. The .22 caliber rifle discharged and killed him instantly. He is buried at McCord cemetery.

Aaron Ramey, son of James M. Ramey, was killed by Thomas Campbell on Dec. 20, 1893. Thomas Campbell was the son of Wm. Hugh Campbell. This killing was near the White House and is reported to have resulted from a quarrel over Ramey's hunting on land owned by Campbell, but Campbell was not prosecuted because he acted in self-defense after Ramey with a gun accosted Campbell who was cutting timber at the time. Ramey had previously married Elizabeth Chandler, sister of Wilburn Chandler.

Another pathetic death was that of Myrtle Laymon, a school girl of about 13, which occurred July 9, 1897, a victim of typhoid. As she lay dying surrounded by friends, she requested those present to join Mrs. J. L. McConnell in singing "Oh Think of the Home Over There." Myrtle sleeps in the King cemetery and her headstone bears the following: "Myrtle, daughter of Effie Laymon." She was the first grandchild of Rev. and Mrs. Johnson Crawford. Time is the great healer.

-- wchs --

There is submitted herewith a picture made at the home of George W. VanHoose. In the group are Henry B. Pinckney VanHoose and Cora VanHoose, Mayo Head, Jessie Laymon, Claude Laymon, Martha Harris, Mag Harris and others who resided in the Sulphur City area about 1905.

The group picture was taken at the home of George W. VanHoose, by Ed Mabry, Sulphur City, Ark., about 1905.

Front row, left to right: 1. Mayo Head, 2. Jessie Laymon, 3. Cora VanHoose, 4. Florence Banks.

Second row: 5. Cora Brooks, 6. Jim Hale, 7. Frankie Scott.

Third row: 8. Otto Laymon, 9. Nat Mabrey, 10. Martha Harris.

Fourth row: 11. Henry B. VanHoose, 12. Peter Pinckney VanHoose, 13. Ed Fallin, 14. Addie Fincher, 15. George Sharp.

Top row: 16. Tom Sharp, 17. Bert Brooks, 18. Mag Harris, 19. Harvey Clark, 20. Kate Mabrey.

-- wchs --

CENTRAL NORMAL, SULPHUR CITY, ARK., JULY 1905

1. Will M. Ramsey, teacher
2. Minnie Grebe
3.
4.
5. Eula McConnell
6. Ethel Keeter
7. Alice Payton
8. Mrs. Mary Hale
9. Esther Harris
10. Frankie Scott
11.
12. Campbell
13. Loveta Ramsey
14. Agnes Scott
15. Flora Barnes
16. Floy Scott
17. Ola Wood (Walker)
18.
19. Mrs.Sarah E. Scott
20.
21.
22. Mona Wood
23.
24. Cora VanHoose
25.
26.
27. Susie Harris
28. Martha Harris
29.
30. A lta Watts
31. Myrtle Watts
32. Ellen Shook
33. Anna Ray
34.
35. Ella Shumate
36. Minnie Harris
37.
38. Jennie Harris
39. Mable Edwards
40. Skelton
41. May Tucker
42. Clementine Burchett
43. Hilah Horner
44. Mary Boaz
45. Mag Harris
46. Ola Hood
47.
48. Hubert Horner
49. Woods
50. Lester McConnell
51. Richard F. Head
52. Walker Woods
53. Andrew Ray
54. Ham Horner
55.
56. Viola Woodruff
57.
58.
59. Leon Jones
60. Fred Horner
61. Mayo Head
62. James Hale
63. Ivan Payton
64.
65. Walter Hale
66. Roy Keeter
67. Roy Scott
68.
69.
70. Walter Laymon
71. W. S. Payton
72. Henry VanHoose
73. Roxanna Walker

(Photo and identifications from F. M. McConnell)

CENTRAL NORMAL, SULPHUR CITY, ARK., JULY 1905
(See identification on accompanying page)

SHILOH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH

by W. L. Lemke

This is the first installment of the documented history of one of our county's early and influential churches -- the Primitive Baptist Church (originally Regular Baptist) of Springdale (originally Shiloh). This early church (1840) had a tremendous influence on the development of the northeast section of our county, similar to the influence of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at CaneHill (1828) in the southwest part of Washington County.

The temtation is strong to tell the story of Shiloh with plenty of "ibids" and "supras", as the professional historians do it. But I am not a professional historian and the time is too late to finesse Shiloh into an academic degree.

This series is based on the original records (3 volumes) of Shiloh Church. How these original records should have remained unknown and unpublished for 94 years is a mystery to me. Perhaps the professional historians were more interested in foreign areas.

But all history begins at home. And home is the Arkansas Ozarks. Also, history is people -- something the professional historians sometime forget. The names are there, in the Shiloh records -- Holcombe, Petross, Graham, Fitzgerald, Cloer, Luper, Thornsberry, Skelton, Phillips, Looney, Stafford, Atwood, Peerson, Caudle, Clark and many more. The names were there in the Shiloh records a century ago and the descendants are still there, in present-day Springdale.

If the professionals do not care about the pioneers who built our county, they could still make a scholarly paper out of the fact that today, in 1965, there are no Negroes living in Springdale, Rogers or elsewhere in northwest Arkansas, with the single exception of Bentonville. Why? or Why not? Shiloh Church had eight colored communicants in the 1840s, according to the church records. The first, and my favorite, was "Chloe, a colored woman" who was admitted to the church in 1845 and "excluded" in 1849.

I've had a part in the discovery of much original source material in our county during the past 35 years (all of it overlooked by the PhDs) but I never got as much real pleasure out of these historical finds as I did out of the three big ledgers containing the records of Shiloh Church (Springdale) for 94 years.

One of our WCHS members, Miss Eva Atwood, first told me of the existence of these old records. I then wrote to our good WCHS friend, Lockwood Searcy, who not only secured the loan of the records but brought the three big books to Fayetteville. A week or two later he called me and asked "How are you getting along with the Shiloh Church records?" I said, "It'll take a year." "Well," was his consoling reply, "You asked for it."

The three big ledgers containing the minutes of Shiloh Church average 220 pages per volume. Luckily, the clerks had a good handwriting, although one of them recorded in pencil, and for two years the Clerk wrote in red ink. If you have never read 90-year-old records written in red ink, don't try it.

JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH
AT SHILOH, WASHINGTON CO., ARKANSAS

Constituted August 22, 1840

Articles of Faith

1st -- We believe in one only true and living God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

2nd -- We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of divine authority and the only sure rule of faith and practice.

3rd -- We believe that God created man good and upright and that man by his sin and transgression has become dead in trespasses and in sins and is utterly unable to change his own heart or to deliver himself from his fallen state which he has fallen into under the influence of the Power of Darkness.

4th -- We believe in the doctrine of election by grace and that the elect were chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world.

5th -- We believe that Salvation, Regeneration, Sanctification and Justification are by the life, death, resurrection, ascension and intercession of Jesus Christ and that His children are kept by the power of God through faith unto Salvation.

6th - We believe that Good Works are the fruits of the faith of Gods elect and follow after they are born of the spirit of God and only justifies them declaratively.

7th -- We believe baptism by immersion is an Ordinance of the Gospel and believers are the only proper subjects of that Ordinance.

8th -- We believe the Lord's Supper is an Ordinance of Jesus Christ and is to be continued in His Church until he comes.

9th -- We believe none have a right to administer baptism and the Lord's Supper but those clothed with authority by the Church.

10th -- We believe in the Resurrection of the dead of the just and unjust but every one in his own order, they that have done good to the Resurrection of life and they that have done evil to the Resurrection of damnation and that God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness by Jesus Christ.

11th - We believe that the joys of the righteous will be everlasting and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

Rules of Decorum

1st - Church meeting to be opened by singing and prayer and a sermon if convenient.

2nd - The Church shall choose a moderator for the day.

3rd - To invite visiting members of the same faith and order to a seat in council but not to vote.

4th - Open a door for the reception of members.

5th - Call for references.

6th - Call for the Peace of the Church.

7th - It shall be the duty of the moderator to keep order and state motions made and seconded fairly unless withdrawn by the motioner.

8th - The Church shall keep a Standing Clerk whose duty it shall be to enroll the Articles of Faith, the Rules of Decorum, and the members names and to keep a fair record of all Church matters of importance.

9th -The moderator shall proceed and keep order during the time of meeting and shall not be allowed the liberty of speaking without calling on some brother to fill his seat while speaking.

10th - It shall be the duty of all the Church members to attend at each Church meeting.

- T. Hill c

11th - In all cases a majority shall rule except in receiving of members which shall be by unanimous vote.
12th - Only one membershall speak at a time whose duty it shall be to arise and address the moderator.
13th - No member shall speak more than three times to one case without liberty of the Church.
14th - Every member speaking shall duly attend to the subject before the Church and not be interrupted unless they depart from the subject then to be called to order.
15th - In all cases of trespass against an individual, the Eighteenth Chapter of Matthews Gospel must be attended to before it is in order to come before the Church.
16th - The Church agrees by her act to declare an unfellowship to all unscriptural institutions.
17th - The moderator shall not be allowed to vote only in case of a tie, then to give the casting vote.
18th - Worship shall commence on Saturday of our Church meetings as early as eleven o'clock.
19th - We will not allow our members to commune with other denominations.

EDITOR'S NOTES
by V.J.L.

We begin our detailed history of Shiloh Church with the names of the 374 persons who joined the church before 1879. These names are listed in Volume I of the church records. There are no dates given for those who joined the church from 1840 to 1846, but after 1846 the Clerk (Evans Atwood, replaced on occasion by Wm. Easley) entered a numbered list, giving the year of admittance and when and why the member left the church.

Most persons joined the church by Letter or Experience, the latter of course including baptism. There are a few who were accepted on "Recantation." Names were removed from the roll for such causes as "Departed this life", "Dismissed by letter" and "Excluded." The exclutions were usually for non-attendance or joining a different church, although the session minutes show exclusions for drunkeness and immorality.

Volume I of the Shiloh records covers the period from 1840 to 1879. Volume II begins in 1879 and ends with 1904. Volume III is from 1904 to 1936. Only the Civil War years are missing -- 1863, 1864 and 1865. It is safe to assume that there were no meetings of Shiloh Church in those years, since many members were in the army. For example, two men who served Shiloh Church as Clerk, were Confederate soldiers and spent the years from 1863 to 1865 as prioners of war on Johnson's Island. They were Evans Atwood and W.H.Holcomb.

The names of the first 374 members of Shiloh Church begin on the next page. These were, of course, pioneer families and those of our WCHS members who are working on family history, will find the list a source of much information. The second installment of theShiloh Church records will appear in the next issue of Flashback.

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1. William Graham	Excluded Nov. 1853
2. Levi Graham	Departed this life 1865
3. Nancy Graham	
4. Moses Lee	Departed this life May 23, 1846
5. Lucinda Graham	Departed this life 1866
6. James Owens	Dismissed by letter May 1847
7. Ellen Owens	Dismissed by letter May 1847
8. Margaret Wolf	Departed this life July 16, 1860
9. Sarah Graham	Departed this life Sept. 24, 1845
10. Levicia Wolf	
11. William Pasley	Excluded Feb. 1859
12. Chloe a colored woman	Excluded Aug. 1849
13. Alfred A. Tisdale	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1847
14. Permelia H. Tisdale	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1847
15. Gilbert Luper	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
16. Susanna Luper	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
17. Allen Luper	Departed this life Nov. 25, 1845
18. Mary Luper	Excluded June 1852
19. Caroline, a colored woman	
20. Nelly Spradling	Excluded Oct. 1848
21. James, a colored brother	
22. Elizabeth Edwards	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1850
23. Sally Venters	Departed this life Dec. 1852
24. Nancy Blaylock	Departed this life
25. Berry D. Graham	Excluded May 1847
26. Sarah Graham	Excluded May 1847
27. John Holcombe	
28. Dorothy Holcombe	
29. Catharine Holcombe	Departed this life Aug. 30, 1855
30. Lucetia Cloure	Departed this life Mar. 29, 1847
31. James Ingram Jr.	Dismissed by letter Jan. 1852
32. Minervy Ingram	Dismissed by letter Jan. 1852
33. Andrew Mayfield	
34. Polly Hester	Dismissed by letter 1845
35. Mernery Sharp	
36. Elijah Lee	
37. Gracey Ann Lee	
38. Benjamin Graham	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1868
39. Elizabeth Graham	Departed this life Nov. 3, 1860
40. John Fitzgerald	Excluded May 1861
41. Mary Fitzgerald	Excluded May 1861
42. Nancy Lee	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1849
43. Menervy Smith	Excluded Aug. 1849
44. Rebecca Mondy	Dismissed by letter
45. James Ingram, Sr.	Departed this life Mar. 5, 1846
46. Glavry Smith	
47. Rachael Mondy	
48. Livinia West	Dismissed by letter Dec. 1850
49. John West	Dismissed by letter Dec. 1850
50. Polly Graham	Departed this life 1852
51. Charity Luper	Departed this life Nov. 18, 1858
52. Sarah Duckworth	Excluded Feb. 1854
53. Thomas Lee	Excluded Aug. 1849
54. Ophelia Q. West	Excluded May 1850
55. Louisa Fitzgerald	
56. Patsy McGarrah	
57. Merrick Graham	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1854
58. Elizabeth Easley	

59. Elizabeth Patton	Excluded Jan. 1854
60. Elizabeth Hash	Excluded Dec. 1855
61. Elizabeth Vinson	Excluded Mar. 1848
62. Elisha L. Cloure	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1851
63. Easter Tisdale, colored	
64. Frances Nunily	Departed this life Dec. 29, 1861
65. Emily Jane Swaggerty	Excluded Aug. 1849
66. Ann Loyd	Departed this life Mar. 12, 1858
67. Rebecca Combs	
68. Sarah Meak	Excluded May 1847
69. James B. Smiley	Departed this life Mar. 26, 1846
70. Elzy Graham	Dismissed by letter
71. Joseph A. Blaylock	Excluded Oct. 1853
72. Chily Lavice (?)	Excluded Apr. 1870
73. Wm. McDaniel	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1870
74. Mary McDaniel	Dead
75. Ira Graham	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1857
76. Sarah Graham	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1857
77. Elizabeth Phillips	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
78. Mahala Guinn	Departed this life Dec. 1852
79. Kitty Smith	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1847
80. Wlizabeth Weever	Dead
81. David Weever	Excluded May 1850
82. James Bowen	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1846
83. Susanna Spears	Dismissed by letter
84. Tildy Cloure	Departed this life
85. William Ennis	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1847
86. Matthew Thornsberry	Died Sept. 1867
87 Elizabeth Thornsberry	
88. Philippa, colored	Dead
89. Mary, colored sister	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1857
90. Philiza, colored sister	Dead
91. Luney Bishop	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1849
92. Elizabeth Bishop	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1849
93. John Vawters	Departed this life Oct. 1855
94. Thos. Duckworth	Excluded July 1851
95. Ralph Mathews	Excluded July 1858
96. Phebe Hill	Departed this life 1859
97. Charley Guinn	Departed this life 1857
98. Jane Mails	Dead
Joined in 1846 --	
99. James Wolf	Dead
100. Jane Fitzgerald	
101. Sarah Byers	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1859
102. Susanna Hubbard	
Joined in 1848 --	
103. Hugh Smiley	
104. Adam Sharp	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1852
105. Nancy Sharp	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1852
106. Tresey Baker	Dismissed by letter July 1868
107. Sarah Alexander	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1852
Joined in 1849 --	
108. Louis Ingram	Dismissed by letter May 1851
109. Serena Ingram	Departed this life May 1851
110. John A. Luper	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
111. William J. Luper	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
112. Henderson Picket	Excluded June 1852

11e. Rebecca Holcombe	
114. Lucy White	
115. Victoria Graham	Excluded Jan. 1873
116. James Owens	Dismissed by letter
117. Ellen Owens	Dismissed by letter
118. Jane Sherwood	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1855
119. Solomon Sherwood	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1855
Joined 1850 --	
120. Barbery McClendon	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1857
121 James McClendon	Excluded Apr. 1852
122. Mary Ingrahm	Dismissed by letter Mar. 1852
123. Mary Skelton	Departed this life Jan. 1852
124. Jonathan Skelton	Dismissed by letter Jan. 1867
125. Jeremiah Bass	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1852
126. Martha Bass	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1852
127. Andrew J. Davis	Dismissed by letter July 1852
128. Kitty Smith	
129. Rosanna White	Deceased
Joined in 1851 --	
130. Elizur Atwood	Excluded Sept. 1852
131. Evans Atwood	
132. Caroll White	Departed this life Sept. 1861
133. Caroline Grimes	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1852
134. John Linch	Excluded June 1852
135. Mahala Linch	
136. Simeon Atwood	Excluded Sept. 1852
137. Thomas Colwell	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1852
138. Wm. Easley	
139. Samuel Dunham	Died 1870
140. Mary Ann Colwell	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1852
141. Jane Dunham	
142. Thomas Lee	Dismissed by letter May 1852
143 Joined in 1852 --	
143. Sarah Graham	Departed this life Nov. 1852
144. B. D. Graham	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1853
145. Howal Bass	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1857
146. Roda Ann Bass	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1857
147. Patty Graham	Excluded 1853
148. Rhoda Eaton	Died 1869
149. Mary Easly	Dismissed by letter 1852
150. Owen Owens	Dead
151. Jane Owens	Dead
Joined in 1853 --	
152. Sampson Sellers	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1854
153. Lucinda Luny	
154. Mary Luper	Dismised by letter Oct. 1856
155. Jesse Hawk	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1855
156. Elisabeth Hawk	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1855
157. William Ford	Excluded Dec. 1853
158. Joseph D. Loving	Dismissed by letter 1857
159. Mary Loving	Dismissed by letter 1857
Joined in 1854 --	
160. Martha Jane Woods	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1854
161. Jane Cantrel	Dismissed by letter May 1855
162. Pinkney Cantrel	Dismissed by letter May 1855
163. G. H. Loving	Dismissed by letter 1866
164. Sarah Loving	Died June 6, 1860

Joined in 1855 --

165. William Lynn — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
166. Ann Lynn — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
167. Mary Garner — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1855
168. Archibald G. Smith
169. Margret Hubbard — Excluded Feb. 1876
170. Debby Phillips — Deceased

Joined in 1856 --

171. Berry O. Graham — Deceased
172. Pleasant Stafford — Deceased
173. Margret Stafford — Dead
174. Martha Ann Harrison — Dismissed by letter Dec. 1856
175. William P. Loving — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1857
176. Manerva Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
177. Elozar Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
178. Sarah Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
179. Teresey A. N. Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
180. Eliza Jane Loving — Dismissed by letter
181. Marthy Holcombe — Dismissed by letter
182. Hulday Loving — Dismissed by letter Nov. 1857
183. Polly Byas — Excluded Mar. 1868
184. Mary Holcombe
185. Nancy Stafford — Deceased
186. Nancy Revis
187. James J. Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
188. James L. Stafford — Deceased
189. Jane Ingram — Dismissed by letter May 1857
190. Sarah Ann Smiley — Dismissed by letter Aug. 1871
191. Odena Roberson — Dismissed by letter Nov. 1857
192. Louisa Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
193. Willis Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
194. George W. Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
195. A. M. Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
196. Elizabeth Seymore — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
197. Nancy Seymore — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
198. Jesse Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
199. Elizabeth Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
200. Elizar Looper — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1856
202. David A. Roberson — Excluded
203. William Harrison — Dismissed by letter Dec. 1856
204. Mary Byas — Dead
205. Mary Ann Wolf — Excluded Mar. 1871
206. E. L. Clure — Departed this life Sept. 30, 1859
207. Susannah Clure — Excluded Apr. 1870

Joined in 1857 --

208. ----- Hockins — Dismissed by letter
209. Israel Watters — Died Apr. 1868

Joined in 1858 --

210. Ira Graham — Dead

Sarah Graham

212. John B. Clark — Excluded Nov. 1860
213. Martha Graham — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1858
214. Lucinda Wight — Deceased
215 Henry Yow — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1860
216. Rebecca Yow — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1860
217. Margret T. Berry — Dismissed by letter

Joined in 1860 --

218. John Peerson	Dead
219. Sarah Peerson	Dead
220. Joseph Souther	Dismissed by letter 1867
221. Cynthia Ann Hubbard	Excluded June 1876
222. John Stafford	Departed this life Aug. 1869
223. Elisabeth Reddenour	Dead
224. Ellen Holcombe	
225. Manda Peerson	
226. Malinda White	
227. Alpha Smiley	
228. William Stafford	Died Oct. 5, 1861
229. Martha Jane McCamy	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1873
230. Charlotta Hampton	Dead
231. Colored sister	Dead
232. Catherine Walters	

Joined in 1861 --

233. Gilbert Luper	Departed this life Mar. 1869
234. Mary Loving	Dismissed by letter July 1866
235. Elizar Graham	
236. Samuel Mahurin	
237. Angeline Mahurin	
238. Louis Ingram	Departed this life March 1869
239. Jane Ingram	
240. Nancy McManus	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1871
241. Charles M. Wildes	Died July 6, 1862

Joined in 1862 --

242. Agnes Petross	Died Oct. 10, 1869
243. Chism Petross	
244. Arminda Petross	
245. James Stapp	
246. Nancy Stapp	
247. Michael Summy	Deceased May 1876
248. Phebe Summy	Dismissed by letter Aug. 1876
249. Nancy White	

Joined in 1866 --

250. Elizabeth Phillips	
251. Sarah White	
252. H. E. Sims	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1868
253. Elisabeth A. Sims	Dismissed by letter Feb. 1868
254. Sarepta Graham	
255. Norman F. Goodrich	
256. Malinda Goodrich	
257. Emily Looper	
258. Ellender C. Smiley	Died Aug. 1873

Joined in 1868 --

259. David Savage	Dismissed by letter Nov. 1869
260. Sarah Hamby	Deceased Sept. 1872
261. Malinda Brown	
262. Amanda Hunter	Excluded Sept. 1870
263. John Ingram	Excluded May 1869
264. M. P. Daniel	Excluded Aug. 1875
265. Meleann Eaton	Excluded July 1878
266. Catharine Terry	
267. Silas Holcombe	Excluded Oct. 1874
268. William H. Holcombe	

269. Jesse Hock — Dismissed by letter Oct. 1871
270. Selah Butler
271. William Ezra Bunk — Dismissed by letter May 1873
272. J. P. Peerson
273. Mary Jane Peerson — Departed this life Mar. 3, 1868
274. Mary Dye — Dismissed by letter Nov. 1868
275. John P. Hunter — Departed this life July 18, 1869
276. Melvina Miller
278. Elizabeth Killebrew — Dismissed by letter July 1878
279. Joseph Killebrew — Dismissed by letter Sept. 1869
280. Rachel Horton
281. William W. Killebrew — Dismissed by letter july 1878
282. Sarah A. Caudle — Deceased 1871
283. Elisha Caudle — Excluded by rescinding his reception
284. William Wood
285. Sarah Sherrod
286. Lucy McLeod — Dismissed by letter Aug. 1870
287. John McLeod — Dismissed by letter Aug. 1870
288. John Miller — Deceased June 18, 1879
289. Mary Miller — Deceased 1880

Joined in 1869 --

290. Mary Ann Looney
291. Elizabeth Horton — Excluded Sept. 1870
292. Martha Thomason — Dismissed by letter Mar. 1870
293. Susan Fitzgerald — Excluded July 1878
294. Eliza Elington
295. Leroy McClung — Dismissed by letter 1879
296. Margaret H. McClung — Dismissed by letter Nov. 1879
297. Isaac N. Stafford — Dismissed by letter Sept. 1876
298. Nancy Lewis
299. Benjamin Looper — Excluded Feb. 1872
300. James Riggins — Deceased Aug. 15, 1878
301. Nancy Riggins — Deceased Aug. 4, 1878
302. Elizabeth Rowland
303. Elizabeth Childs
304. Fanny Childs — Dismissed by letter July 1879
305. Liddy Maxey
306. Fanny Maxey — Dismissed by letter Mar. 1871
307. Jane Ward — Dismissed by letter Mar. 1870
308. Marthat Rowland — Dismissed by letter Jan. 1872
309. Mary Rowland
310. Elizabeth Daniels — Excluded Feb. 1877
311. Susan Wolf
312. Elizabeth Looper — Dismissed by letter Aug. 1872
313. Rebecca Munday
314. Martha, colored sister — Excluded Oct. 1867
315. Aaron B. Ward — Dismissed by letter Mar. 1870
316. Rebecca Stafford — Dismissed by letter Sept. 1876
317. Manerva White — Deceased Jan. 10, 1872
318. Joseph White — Excluded Feb. 1872
319. Washington Biggs — Dismissed by letter Jan. 1870
320. Sarah E. Biggs — Dismissed by letter Jan. 1870
321. John Quillin — Deceased July 1872
322. Caroline Quillin
323. Labon Walters — Deceased 1875
324. William Walters
325. Bethel Gibson
326. Sina Gibson

327. John Fitzgerald	Deceased 1875
328. Jane Lewis	
329. Charles Ramsey	Dismissed by letter May 1871
330. Nancy Ramey	Dismissed by letter May 1871
331. Henry Autry	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
Joined in 1871	
332. Zachariah Stephens	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1871
333. Mary M. Stephens	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1871
334. John H. Holcombe	
335. Catharine Clark	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
336. John Clark	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
337. Susan McMannis	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1871
338. Margret Autry	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
339. Wade H. Lewis	
340. Jackson Autry	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
341. Caroline Autry	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
342. Rebecca A. Graham	
343. Rolly Barnum	
344. Nancy Clark	Excluded Aug. 1873
345. Elizabeth Newton	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1872
Joined in 1872	
346. Samuel Ellington	Excluded July 1873
347. Mary Ellington	Deceased 1872
348. Susan Kindrick	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1873
349. Telitha White	
350. Elizabeth White	
351. Amanda Taylor	
352. James S. Graham	
353. Rebecca J. Graham	
Joined in 1873	
354 Joel L. Throneberry	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1874
355. Mary Throneberry	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1874
356. George W. Holcomb	Dismissed by letter Apr. 1873
357. Frank Simpson	Deceased Oct. 1878
358. G. G. Parker	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1874
359. Ann E. Parker	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1874
Joined in 1874	
360. Stephen Peerson	Dismissed by letter 1879
361. Malinda Peerson	Dismissed by letter 1879
362. Sarah Mims	Deceased 1875
363. Almira M. Bass	Dismissed by letter Sept. 1874
364. Jesse Freeman	
Joined in 1875 --	
365. Rebecca Cofer	Dismissed by letter Oct. 1876
366. W. J. Mims	
367. Susan Kendrick	
368. Laura Petross	
369. Olive Childs	
Joined in 1876 --	
370. James Brown	
371. Anna Brown	
372. D. McI. Slaughter	
373. Sarah Slaughter	
374. Mary J. Peerson	

History of Shiloh Church to be continued
in our next issue.

THE HUTCHENS FAMILY

Left to right: John B., Aquilla G. Hutchens, his wife Eliza, Minnie and Margie. Seated: Aquilla Hutchens, father of Aquilla G.

The elder Aquilla Hutchens was born Dec. 18, 1804 in Surry County, North Carolina. He was the son of Strangeman and Charity (Williams) Hutchens, who with their family came to Arkansas in the early 1830s. Aquilla settled the land where this house still stands. It is located one mile north of Brentwood on highway 71. It is the same house Aquilla first built. The land grant is dated Oct. 23, 1853.

The picture above shows Aquilla Green Hutchens, his second wife Eliza, and his three children by a former marriage. Aquilla Green Hutchens married first Fanney Palmer on Nov. 17, 1872. He married Eliza Williams on May 3, 1887. Fanney Palmer's parents settled land south of Brentwood cemetery and her father donated land for the cemetery.

(Photo courtesy Mrs. Louallen Fine)

SOME WASHINGTON COUNTY MASONIC HISTORY

compiled by the late O.E.Williams in 1962

Farmington Lodge No. 291

Farmington Lodge No. 291 received a dispensation on the 9th day of August, 1862, but was not chartered until Jan. 7, 1873. This delay was evidently caused by the War between the States and the Reconstruction period. The charter members were:

G. J. Gilliland
B. F. Smith
Abe Allen
J. M. Kinnibrugh
R. H. Mayes
J. W. Thick (?)
S. P. Shreve
J. C. Grace
E. H. Wilson
J. M. Pettigrew
J. W. Reed
F. B. Gilcrease

Officers and members in 1880 were:

John M. Kinnibrugh, W.M.
E. H. Wilson, S.W.
S. Monehun, J.W.
T. B. Benton, Sec.

Abe Allen
T. B. Benton
D. L. Gaskill
T. J. Gibson
H. S. Jobe
J.M.Kinnibrugh
R. H. Mayes
S. Monehun
J. M. Matthews
Z. M. Pettigrew
J. W. Reed
H. F. Reagan
B. F. Smith
S. P. Shreve
G. C. Shreve
W. F. Shreve
E. H. Wilson
A. Wilson

(Proceedings 1880, pp 181-182. Members were not listed in Proceedings of 1884.)

The Lodge now has 44 members (1962). Russell Broyles is Worshipful Master and Mack L. Hamblen is Secretary.

Summit Lodge No. 530, Winslow, Ark.

Summit Lodge No. 530 of Winslow received a dispensation from the Grand Lodge on July 23, 1896, and was chartered Nov. 17, 1896. The charter members were:

H. H. Hays
W. M. Guinn
M. S. Rowland
George W. Moss
C. H. Terry
J. A. Winn
B. P. Crain
G. D. Robbins
L. G. Muny
J. A. Davis

The Lodge Hall burned April 26, 1954 and all the records were destroyed. The Lodge now (1962) has 70 members. D. V. Collins is Master and Paul Stonecifer is Secretary.

Noah Stockburger, a member of this Lodge, was Grand Master of Arkansas in 1947 and Jack Stockburger is the present Grand Junior Warden.

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Goshen Lodge No. 413

Goshen Lodge received a dispensation on the 25th day of April, 1882, and was chartered on Nov. 28, 1883.

The Lodge was organized in a thorn thicket about one-half mile east of Goshen and met there for two or three years. In 1944 its hall burned. The original charter was destroyed in the fire and a duplicate charter was issued on Apr. 4, 1944. The Lodge Hall was over the Methodist Church. After the fire, the Lodge met in the school house until the Lodge and church built the present building.

Charter members were:

Anderson Byrd
John J. Claud
B. F. James
B. F. Johnson
John A. Neill
Levi Phillips
J. D. Powers
S. H. Slaughter
J. R. Tullery
John T. Tunstill
B. F. Walker
W. J. Wilkerson

Officers and members in 1884 were:

B. F. Walker, W.M.
S. H. Vaughan, S.W.
J. A. Neill, J.W.
S.H.Slaughter, Treas.
H. Culwell, Sec.
J. W. Dutton, S.D.
A. M. Culwell, J.D.
W.J.Wilkerson Sr., Steward
J. H. Tunstill Jr., Steward
Elias Langham, Tyler

A. Byrd
Jno. Clark
Hezekiah Culwell
J. W. Dutton
John Ferrell
B. F. James
B. F. Johnson
J. R. Kelley
Elias Vaughan
F. Naylor
J. A. Neill
J. W. Oxford
Levi Phillips
L. H. Romlett
E. B. Shipley
S. H. Slaughter
H. A. Tunstill
G. H. Vaughan
B. F. Walker

(Above from Proceedings 1884, page 365)

Worshipful Masters

1919-21 - G. W. Neill
1922 - T. W. Clark
1923-30 - J. B. Dutton
1931 - T. W. Clark
1932-33 - Allen Mayfield
1934 - A. V. Tisdale
1935 - G. A. Langham
1936-37 - C. E. Mayfield
1938 - Lu Culwell
1939-41 - E. W. Clark
1942-44 - G. A. Langham
1945 - Roy Eubanks
1946 - Mark Whittemore
1947 - Ira Oliphant
1948-49 - Chester Gayer
1950 - Clyde Eubanks
1951-- Warren H. Langham
1952 - Ewell E. Bower
1953 - Darrell Tisdale
1954 - Carl Newman
1955 - James Clark
1956 - Walker Pitts
1957 - Metes Smith
1958 - Ernest Buchanan
1959 - C. H. Brojy
1960 - Daniel Tisdale

The Lodge now (1962) has 57 members. William Fred Gayer is Master and Lee Culwell is secretary.

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THE RICH STORY

by Ruth Holt Payne, Lincoln, Ark.

Among early settlers in Washington County was the James Rich family. They came from Tennessee in an ox-drawn wagon and stopped first at Cove Creek but later settled on what was to be known as Beaty Mountain northwest of Lincoln. Some time later James was drowned wile swimming in Cove Creek and we have no information as to where he is buried. His wife Rebecca was born 1806, died 1892.

They had four sons, Absolom, Calvin, Bud and Jack, and one daughter, Mary Leanna. Calvin was in the battle of Prairie Grove where his hand was shot off. After the war he went to Texas to live. We do not know whom he married.

Absolom married Anna White and they, too, made their home in Texas. Bud married Tammy May Mayberry and settled in the Prairie Grove area. Their children were Joe, who married Mattie Baggett; Lee, who married Rosie Rowe; Berry who married May Garner; and Ed who married first Agnes Carney, second Ottie Wooley. Absolom's three daughters were Ella who married Clifton Karnes, Pearl who married Bob McCoy, and Bess who married Walter Dotson. Ed and his sister, Mrs. Dotson, who live in Prairie Grove, are the only survivors of this family.

The daughter called Leanna married John Nunley, said to have been of the pioneer Nunley family of Bush Valley. In Flashback's list of early marriage licenses is one issued to a John Nunley and Sarah Rich, April 21, 1846. It is believed this was the same couple, that "Sarah" was another name by which Leanna was known.

They had five children: Henry, Rebecca, Mark, Mary and Dee. Henry married Nancy Spear; Rebecca married Jesse Hembree; Mary married John Scott; and Dee married Thomas Lafayette Snodgrass Aug. 29, 1895. Leanna died in 1864. The family had moved to McKinney, Texas. When her youngest child, Dee, was only a few days old she passed on and Dee was raised by her sister-in-law, Millie Holt Rich. John Nunley married again in Texas and had five sons by this wife.

More information is available on Jack, the son of James and Rebecca Rich, than the others, because he settled in Lincoln vicinity and spent his entire life here. He was married to Emmeline, called Millie, Holt, daughter of Jack and Elizabeth Pogue Holt, Nov. 1, 1847 by Rev. Jonathan Newman. They made their home on part of the land acquired by his father. Jack was born Dec. 13, 1829; died Sept. 15, 1921. Millie was born Dec. 17, 1827; died May 18, 1910. "Aunt" Millie kept an herb garden which supplied herbs for many home remedies.

The children of Jack and Millie Rich were Hardy, Henry, Earle, Will, Absolom (Ab) and Mary. There were two other sons called Will and Earls who died in infancy.

Ab married Kate Washington. Their children: Walter who married Lizzie Little; Sally who married Henry Watson; Ed married Cora Elms; Ida married Homer Day; Ola married Zella Norwood; Lester married Auda Powers; and Park.

Hardy married Margaret Snodgrass. Their children: Hattie who married Travis Vawter; Bertie who married Bert Hembree; Etta Married Jim Roy; Pearlie married Will Henning; Auda married Virgil Cushing; John married Martha Finley; Clyde married Genie Finley; Fred married Etta Cushing; Floyd married Vida Watson; and Orville.

Earls married Ida Howard; one daughter Della who married Lacy King. Earls was born 1870. He was thrown from a mule and killed in 1894.

Will married Ellen Smith; two children: Alma who married Leonard Childress, and Bessie who married William Rue.

Mary, called Sissie, married John Washington. Mary died in childbirth and her twins also died.

Henry married Margaret Mayberry; their children: Lelch who died in 1961; Mary Lee died by accident when young; John who married Pearl Rowley; Irvin who married Minnie Trammel; Lily and Beda and Luna, all single. The girls and John (now a widower) still live on land that has been in their family more than 135 years.

Recently a letter written by Jack Rich to his mother in Texas, during the Civil War, was published in local papers, Following is a copy:

State of Arkansas, Washington County, Illinois Township
Dear Mother
i now take the pleasure of riten yo a few lines to let yo no that i am wel and all of the family is wel an hoping when these lines comes to hand they ma finde you an family injoin the same good blessen. Elice Rich family is all wel. Bud family is all wel health is good times is little squally at times the feds is pasing threw here every once an while they kil some body every time they com down from fayetteville. last time was in this naberhood they kil Frank Collins. Ad Belehans John Elums all at Bil cums settin orsherd eating apple.
If I cant sta here this winter I will com out with A B this fall. Crop is not verry good we will hardley make anuf to do us I think we can with mity little in a pince i was sorry to here of the death of sister but that is a det that we all ow sooner or later this the 19 day of auguss 1860 emilia ses she wood be glad to see yo all one time more escuse my riten for i now seting in my feed graiens my hors by myself dont no what minette ride up a fed the other day and never lost mare man nor hors taking they male six bags of male on to wagons and teames lode with goods of awl kines we got clothes of all kindes I mus close W. J. Rich

(The "emilie" mentioned was no doubt his wife Millie. Another version of the story of Frank Collins being shot was that he and two other men were shot by bushwhackers. These men were buried by "Aunt" Patty Beach and "Aunt" Lizzie Peavyhouse, with the help of a negro woman.)

-- wchs --

JOHN PLEASANT STAFFORD

by Thomas Rothrock

John Pleasant Stafford was born in the tiny northwest Arkansas community of Shiloh which in turn had been born but the year before. The date of his birth was Dec. 4, 1869, and he was the son of John N. and Mary Holcomb Stafford, both of whom came from pioneer families of the region. There were two sisters: Marie and Mabel. The former became Mrs. Lafayette Beasley and the latter Mrs. E.F.Ellis. When John Pleasant was only eight months old, his father died, and was laid to rest in Friendship Cemetery, a few miles east of Shiloh, his grave to become lost among the numerous unmarked graves of that day.

During John's early years the citizens of the growing community of Shiloh desired a post office. The old one at Lynch's Prairie, a short distance to the east, had been discontinued in 1866, and Shiloh's citizens were being forced to go far afield for their mail, probably to Fayetteville or Elm Springs. They got their desired post office in 1875 but, since there was another Shiloh in Arkansas, the name of the community was changed, after careful consideration, to Springdale. The mail came by a stage line which operated between Springfield, Mo. and VanBuren, Ark.; and there was always a gathering at the post office to watch the coach come in and leave. In 1878 the growing community of Springdale was incorporated.

John's first public school attendance was in a frame structure slightly north and east of the old Primitive Baptist Church. The teacher was the Rev.J.A.Walden, a well-known pioneer Methodist minister who was forced to teach in order to live and to preach. From this sincere servant of God, John received the first and only thrashing administered to him in school. Long afterwards he observed "I cannot now remember the offense; but I do not doubt that I deserved the thrashing," Following the thrashing, but not because of it, John attended school for a time at Cassville, Mo., where he stayed at the home of his sister, Mrs.Beasley.

With the home situation as it was and economic conditions as they were at that day, John went to work early in order to assist with the family income. His first job away from home was on the Reed farm north east of town, working for two brothers, Albert and Lee Reed. A third and younger brother, Bob, was attending the Arkansas industrial University (now the University of Arkansas), and John was supposed to take the place of the absent brother.

Regarding this experience he later commented, "If Bob didn't do any better job of going to school than I did at farming, then the summer was practically wasted for both of us." He then added, "That summer decided me against being a farmer, and my decision was probably aided by an old mule I worked which took off for the barn whenever he decided to do so, taking me and the plow with him."

As a barefoot boy, he learned to set type in the office of Springdale's first newspaper, The Springdale Enterprise, which was established in the autumn of 1881 by O. C. Ludwig. At one time he drove a delivery wagon for grocer J. B. Henson, and he once worked in a brick kiln.

Among memories of his young years, John P. Stafford had the following to relate: "Most of the candy I got was taffy made from sorghum molasses."

"I think my happiest Christmas was when my mother gave me 10 cents and told me I could spend it for firecrackers. The 10 cents was in paper money."

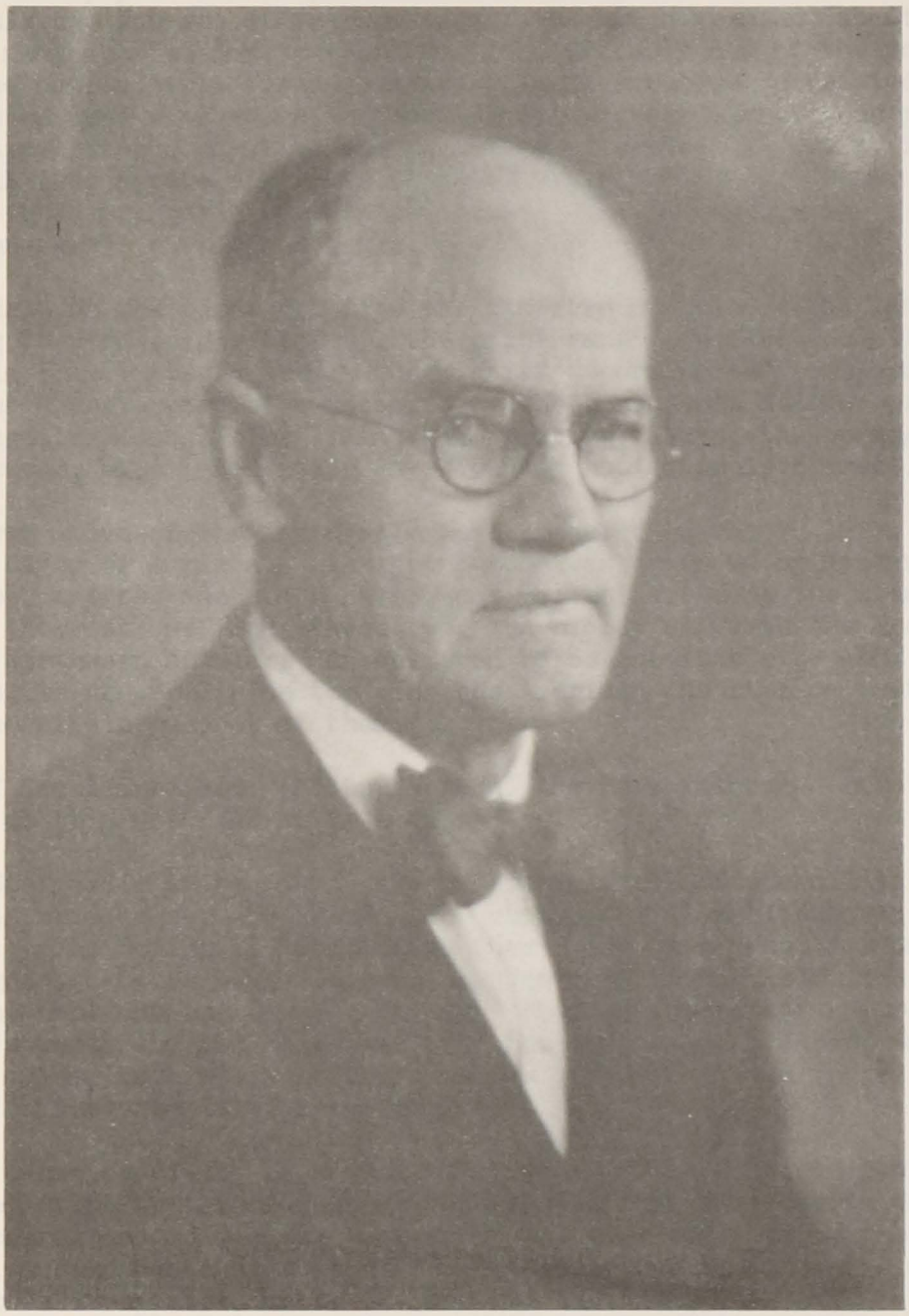
"My first pair of shoes were home-made, even the leather being tanned at home. The strings were cut from a tanned squirrel's hide. But I was proud of them!"

"The first phonograph which came to Springdale was brought by a traveling man who was making various towns with it. It created quite a commotion. It was located in a local store, and by paying five cents you could hear it play a tune. Small rubber tubes were attached to the reproducer, and on the ends were ear-pieces which the listener stuck in his ears in order to get his nickel's worth. Several could listen at a time. There was no horn or loud speaker, as the operator of the machine did not propose to allow unauthorized persons to get the benefit of his programs. I remember one of the big attractions was William Jennings Bryan's 'Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold' speech, and a lot of loyal free silver Democrats paid a nickel to hear it, thinking they were hearing the voice of Mr. Bryan, only to learn later that, while the words were those of Bryan, they were spoken by someone else."

By now we have reached the year of 1884. S.E.Marrs of Fayetteville, having just completed a term as one of Washington County's members in the Arkansas legislature, purchased the Fayetteville Democrat newspaper. To quote John Stafford's own words as to the impact that the purchase had upon him: "One night after I had gone to bed, Uncle Joe Holcomb, my maternal uncle who was always a kind of father to me, came to our home and told me Mr. Marrs, the new editor of the Democrat, wanted me to work for him, and asked me if I would like to go. I was thrilled at the thought of getting a job away from home, and especially in Fayetteville, which, to my youthful mind, appeared to be a city of great splendor. My mother finally consented that I should go."

The Democrat office was located on the south side of the square in a small one-story frame building. Fayetteville's other paper of that day, The Sentinel, was only a few doors away. The Democrat was a four-page paper with seven columns to the page; and it was printed on a Fairhaven cylinder press which must have been obsolete, for when a breakdown occurred, which was not infrequently, the local blacksmith made the necessary repairs. Papers were folded by hand.

Marrs knew nothing about practical newspaper work, and the typographical errors he made and the excuses he made for them, caused considerable amusement among his readers. He was, though, a man with a brilliant mind and an excellent editorial writer, and John Stafford always thought of him as one of the finest characters he ever knew. It was the youthful helper's task to set type and to kick the job press, an ancient Gordon;and it was a task to keep the press in motion with one foot while he fed the sheets into it.



JNO. P. STAFFORD

Editor and Publisher
The Springdale News

(See accompanying article
by Thomas Rothrock)

By May 1887 he had made the decision which led him to the publication of a newspaper and he purchased The Springdale Locomotive from a James Butler. Not yet 18 years of age, he must have been about the youngest newspaper editor in the State, and probably one of the youngest in the nation. The fuzzy-cheeked editor's purchase consisted ofa few fonts of type with which he hand-set the paper; a cheap job press and an "army press" on which the paper was printed; all set up in an office 14 feet square in a "down-town" frame building. Under John Stafford the Springdale Locomotive became The Springdale News. The lanky teen-ager's career had begun.

Exact data on the paper prior to the Stafford purchase seems lacking. According to Goodspeed's history, the paper came into existence as The Springdale Enterprise in 1881; then, still according to Goodspeed, it came under a succession of ownerships as The Springdale Yellow Jacket; The Springdale Journal; The Arkansas Locomotive; then, the Springdale News. However, this information is evidently not entirely correct.

The first issue of The Springdale News appeared on May 7, 1887; as a 6-column paper of 4 pages. The front page was taken up by Washington news, crop reports, and state government bulletins. Among the items of national interest we find these two: "A bloody war with the Indians near the Northwest boundary is believed to be inevitable." And: "The St. Louis Browns remain on top in the American Association with no other team within gunshot of them."

And of local interest: "John Jackson, the boss painter, painted a sign for us this week and it is a daisy too."

Young Stafford's entry into the uncertain field of journalism was greeted in this manner by The Benton County Journal published in Bentonville: "The Springdale Locomotive has made its regular monthly change again. This time John P. Stafford is at the helm and will change the name to the News. We wish the new proprietor success." Stafford's reply to the editor of that now long extinct paper was as follows: "Yes, but she is here now to STAY, and don't you forget it." The News' circulation that first year was 182.

On the occasion of the paper's 45th birthday, John Stafford had this to relate: "The writer of these lines printed that first issue of the News almost alone and unaided, preparing the copy and setting the type, and whil, judged by today's standards, it would not be much of a newspaper, to me it appeared to be a wonderful creation.

"When the first issue of the News was printed, there was not a foot of sidewalk in the town; there were no electric ligh, no telephones, no bank, and only about three business houses.There were but few privately owned buggies or carriages,and not exceeding a half dozen pianos in the town."

A little more than one year after becoming editor and publisher of The Springdale News, on Nov. 13, 1888, John Pleasant Stafford married Lena Southwick Claypool. She was a native of Bowling Green, Ky., who came to Springdale with her parents in October 1887. The groom was not quite 19 years; the bride 17.

Some time during the year 1892, Stafford sold The Springdale News and made a comparatively short move to Rogers, Ark. Upon his return to Springdale and the re-purchase of the News, he placed the following lines in the issue of Feb. 3, 1893: "It is with feelings of greatest pleasure that we are once more enabled to greet our old-time friends and readers of the News. We strayed away from the fold and have been wandering in the black-jack wilderness, but kind fate has directed our steps and put us in the straight and narrow path, and here we are."

In 1900, following murch urging by friends, John P. Stafford stood for the Arkansas Legislature. He rode horseback into every township of Washington County. With a warm campaign on hand, the question arose as to what part in it should be taken by The Springdale News. The Stafford family wished to pound his opponents with every issue.

But the father's stand was, "All of my opponents do not have a paper to aid them. We must be careful not to take advantage of the situation. We must play the game fair."

His candidacy was successful and he was returned to serve a second term; but no amount of persuasion could bring him to run for a political office again. "I've had enough," he stated. I'd rather run my newspaper and discuss the other fellow in his job than be the one cussed."

On Nov. 20, 1902 came the sudden death of Lena Stafford. She left a despairing husband and four motherless children: Guy Claypool, age 13; John Lafayette, age 11; Edward Raymond, age 5; and Cessna Marie, 2.

After several previous locations, the News moved in 1905 to its present home on Emma Avenue in a building erected by John Stafford himself. Careful planning went into the construction of the new building, and its completion was watched with impatience. It has, of course, been remodeled and added to since then.

Marion Myrtle Murphy married John Pleasant Stafford on Jan.10, 1904. The bride had come to Springdale from her Mineral Wells, Texas, home three years previously; and had been a popular school teacher and civic worker. To the union came three children: Marion Pleasant; Mary Elizabeth; Ellis Murphy.

The children worked in the News establishment and their work commenced by their ages. Of the older family, Guy Claypool was first; then John Lafayette, or "Fay"; then Edward Raymond, or "Marty"; then Cessna Marie. With the exception of Cessna, each began by cleaning up and building a fire in the large wood-burning stove; and gradually advancing from janitor work to setting type, running the foot-power job press, and related tasks. When Guy came to play football during his high school days, he found he could kick effectively with his left foot only, the foot which had kicked the "jobber" for hours on end. The sister, Cessna, spent her hours at the desk, assisting with the bookkeeping, and smiling at customers who came to complain about undelivered papers or delayed commercial printing.

It was a happy day when a gasoline "one-lunger" replaced foot power for the presses. When the engine commenced to bark and power was transmitted to belts and pulleys, smiles wreathed the faces of John P.

and his crew. Later came electricity and the bark was replaced by the hum of a motor. Many a night was spent tinkering with recalcitrant machinery.

One day a mechanic, called in to fix the gasoline engine, exploded with anger: "John, if you'd make these boys leave this engine alone and quit monkeying with it, I'm sure it would work!" Following a few thoughtful moments the editor of the News replied, "These boys are learning, and they can do what they please, so long as it isn't completely wrecked."

When Raymond was given his first football he brought it to the News office with him. Guy, who was standing on the feeding platform feeding the press, made motions for his younger brother to throw him a forward pass. Raymond made the attempt, but the pass was short and the ball dropped into the maw of the press. There was a crash and the smashed ball rolled from the press, which luckily was undamaged, with some item of more or less interested printed on the cover. Hearing the noise the father rushed to shut off the power. He looked at Raymond, smiled, then sent a withering look at Guy and followed it by some appropriate words concerning the time and place of practice of football.

John Stafford loved athletic sports and fishing. At one time or other, he played tennis, baseball, and golf. "Staff" was a member of Springdale's baseball team when he had three sons rooting for him as he stepped to the plate waving a bat, or caught a fly ball at his position in right field.

He loved music; and played a tuba in Springdale's "Silver Cornet Band", and saw the time when three of his sons stood by his side to toot lustily. At home there were family song fests with Cessna, as she grew, at the piano.

Only once after that move to Rogers in the "Gay Nineties", did the News' editor get "itchy" feet. At one time during his second marriage, he placed an advertisement in the "Editor and Publisher" for the sale of his paper. He then made a trip to Altus, Okla., with the idea of acquiring a paper there. When he came home, the advertisement for the sale of The Springdale News was withdrawn.

Came World War I, and these lines appeared in The Springdale News from the pen of John P. Stafford: "There are now three stars on the service flag in the old home -- the home where the boys were born, where they toddled around as infants, and where they grew to manhood - Guy, Fay, Raymond -- they are all gone. The 'boys room' upstairs is vacant now -- all is quiet and still -- it has no tenant. I stole up there today, and in fancy I could imagine the room looking at me with a questioning gaze as if to say 'Where are they?' I saw their wearing apparel which has been discarded for the khaki of the Army and the blue of the Navy. That they will wear these with honor to themselves and to their country, I hope and believe."

With the passing of the years, the second group of Staffords took their places in family activities and business.

"My Daddy", says a daughter, "was quite an ardent fisherman, and he and his cronies that he fished with through the years made many floats on the rivers; but as he got older he more or less curtailed this kind of fishing. Instead, he would go out to the creeks close to Springdale.

"At home, he had his VERY favorite chair, which was a rocking chair. You might sit in it when he was at work, but if you happened to be sitting in it when you heard him come in the front door, you knew to get up and in a hurry. On Sunday after he had gone to the office to pick up all his papers, which were many and varied, being an editor, he would sit down in his favorite chair and stack all the papers in his lap and very thoroughly read each one. No one dared take one of the papers off his lap. You waited until he had finished with one and neatly folded it and put it on the floor beside his chair; then it was all right to pick it up and read it. I used to wonder why, with so many different papers in his lap, we couldn't just sneak the funnies out and read them while he was reading something else; but that you didn't do. To this day, I don't like to pick up a paper that has been read by someone else ifit isn't neatly folded andthe pages in sequence".

"I rarely ever saw Dad really angry", says the son of the younger family. "Once I was in the News office when an employee of considerable seniority and responsibility talked back just one time past the right time. The shop was loaded with work when another job came in. Dad took it to the young fellow, who was foreman, laid it down on the stone, and asked when he could expect to have the job completed. The foreman at first complained, then blew up and, intemperately, told Dad off. Dad clamped down tight on his ever-present cigar. Then he quietly but in a tone that clearly meant business, suggested that the foreman make plans to work for someone else in two weeks. The employee slammed his apron down on the stone and said,'If that's the way you feel, I'll just quit right now!

"Dad said nothing else until he had gathered his personal tools, put on his jacket, and stormed out the front door. Then he looked at me (I must have been 12 or 13 at the time) and asked, 'What would you have done?' My reply must have been less than historic because I have no idea what I said. It was a real lesson to me. I learned the meaning of respect, the value of reason, and the futility of a lost temper.

"He taught me discipline and I guess he seemed to be stern. But I value his methods and tried in some measure to use them in the upbringing of my own youngsters. Despite what I thought was a rugged discipline, I can remember no time when he ever used a belt, yardstick or even a hand on me. Not that I never deserved such attention; but he had a way of saying things that just made you know that was the way it was going to be. And so be it. Yet he continually surprised me by lowering his sober countenance toward a small son when it was appropriate to do so."

On Feb. 12, 1929,John Stafford announced that his son Raymond, Known to many as "Marty", had acquired an interest in The Springdale News, and would henceforth be actively associated with him in the publishing and printing business.

"He is not a stranger to newspaper work", stated the elder Stafford, "having 'deviled' around the office quite a bit in his younger days, and still enjoys the smell of printer's ink." With this announcement, John Pleasant Stafford's most active years were over.

As an editor he valued his country correspondents greatly, calling them 'the real editors of the News". At one time more than 60 rural sections were represented and no item was unimportant. "The painting of a barn by John Jones is just as important in that particular community as the erection of a state house is to a capital city."

"Never use the columns of the paper to vent personal spite", was ever a principle of his journalistic work.

In his later years, he delighted in the "Old Files" department of his paper; making them up himself and devoting hisFriday morning hours to this project.

In 1929, he was elected to the presidency of the Arkansas Press Association at its 54th annual meeting in fayetteville and presided over the 1930 session in Pine Bluff.

As a citizen, through the medium of his paper, he battled for what was good for Springdale -- better schools; water works; electricity; efficient telephone service; graded, graveled and paved sidewalks, streets and roads; a new railway station. He served with the city council, the School Board, the Commercial Club, and helped organize the Country Club. Beginning with the year 1914, he was Springdale's postmaster for a decade.

For more than 30 years he worshipped at the Christian Church where he served on the Church Board and was Sunday School Superintendent. Politically, he was a Democrat.

He himself said, "I have always advocated those things which I thought were for the best, and while many may have disagreed with me at times, I believe all have credited me with an honest purpose."

As John Stafford's bodily vigor declined, he frequently listened to or attended baseball games. When a game was goind the way he wished, he listened with rapt attention; but when the reverse was so, he grew restless. Likewise, when he attended a game he often left if his favorite team was losing; but followed the game by radio and returned if a change for the better took place.

He had these words in the January 1, 1932 issue of the News: "The old home on Holcomb Street is strangely quiet, in marked contrast to the merriment which prevailed for what now seems a few short days. The children (although grown and married, they still seem children to us) who came to spend Christmas have returned to their homes. The rooms upstairs which they occupied are closed, and there is no hurrying of feet through the hallway or up and down the stairs,and no merry shouts resound throughout the old home where they were born, and where they spent their early happy years. The Christmas tree has been dismantled. The decorations were removed and laid away for another Christmas. And I don't mind telling you, my readers, there was a lump in my throat when I saw the tree come down. It is a blessed privilege to have children who can come back and bring sunshine and merriment into the old home; but there is always an echo when they leave. The mother probably takes the philosophical view. She says she just thinks they have gone to their homes to get ready to come back again."

John Stafford never permitted an anniversary of the establishment of his paper to pass without writing an anniversary editorial. In the May 4, 1933 issue appeared the last one he was to write; and we will give it here, in part, as we have all of his editorials which we have used.

"This year the News starts upon its 47th year, the first issue having been printed May 7, 1887. The entire force for that first issue consisted of the writer of these lines, who prepared the copy, set the type, and printed and mailed the paper.

"Looking back over the past 46 years, I can see where mistakes were made, and if we had the privilege of traveling the road again, those mistakes would be avoided. But it is not given any of us to travel the road but once. The record as it is written must stand, and on that record we must be judged, whatever our vocation in life. We cannot go back into the past to correct our errors, but if we are wise we can profit by them. On the whole, we are fairly well satisfied.

"Holding to the best traditions of the past, and looking hopefully to the future, the News dedicates itself anew to the unselfish service of the people of this community."

We now come to the autumn of 1933. It has been more than three years since John Stafford suffered his first heart attack. There have been milder attacks in between that time and now. On Saturday, Sept. 16, 1933 came another severe attack; but on the following Thursday afternoon, it being press day for the then weekly News, he visited the News office.

In a spirit of banter his son Raymond asked, "What are you doing here? You're supposed to be at home." The father smiled and came back, "I had to come down to get my paper. You won't send it to me." He picked up a copy and glanced over the front page. "What do you think of it?" Raymond wanted to know. With a chuckle, "I think it's a pretty good sheet."

And with this comment on the paper he had founded, John Pleasant Stafford walked out of the News office never to return. The following day he suffered another severe attack; and on Sunday afternoon, as he was sitting in his favorite chair in the living room reading the newspapers, the final attack came. He passed away only a short distance from where he had been born.

Of the first family, the sons are all gone. The daughter, Cessna Marie (Mrs. Charles C. Lambert) is living. The children of the second family are living: Marion Pleasant (Mrs. Edward E. Warner); Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. William M. A nderson Jr.); and Ellis Murphy Stafford.

The widow, Myrtle Murphy Stafford, was honored with a Distinguished Citizen award by the Washington County Historical Society Nov. 6, 1955.

xxx

(Editor's note: Our thanks to Tom Rothrock, who has succeeded admirably in capturing the personality and story of Jno.P.Stafford, the first publisher I met when I came to Arkansas in August 1928. -- WJL)

DEAN W. N. GLADSON

DEAN V. L. JONES

DEAN G. E. RIPLEY

DEAN MARTHA REID

These are four of some 36 pictures I took of faculty and staff members in 1929-30. All were taken with my 5 x 7 Korona view camera, in the offices and under all sorts of light conditions.

CAMPUS MEMORIES
by W.J.Lemke

(Second Installment)

In 1928 most of the rooms in Old Main were properly assigned. But there was no provision for some offices, including the News Bureau, until the Book Store moved down into the Basement. President Futrall and Registrar Kerr had their offices in the southeast corner of the first floor. The library had the southwest corner (first, second and basement floors). The Law School had classrooms and office in the Basement. T. C. Carlson and his business office had their quarters on the first floor, northeast corner. The dance hall, previously the armory, had already moved out of the Basement when Journalism took over the quarters in 1929.

The occupants of the Basement of Old Main have changed in 35 years, except that the ladies' powder room is still in the same location. The stentorian lectures of the Law profs, especially Meriwether; and the debates in the Traveler and Razorback offices; and the traffic to and from the Book Store -- all these have long ago vanished. But the ladies' powder room remains in its old location.

Shortly after my arrival on the campus -- I was a refugee from Chicago's "Loop" -- one of my colleagues told me that if I needed anything in my publicity work, I'd either have to beg, steal or borrow. I never knew how right he was until I tried to borrow -- paper and stamps to publicize one of our prospective All-American candidates. Ikknew it was no use going to the Prexy because athletic publicity was limited to $150 for the year. I've been told, but do not know, that the press-box lunches during the 1964 season cost over $150 per game.

It's no trick to do something when you've got money to do it with. We had no money, in 1928 and for six or seven years thereafter, but we heloped promote Garland Beavers as the first Razorback to win the Houston Post's "Most Valuable Player" award, and helped Tom Murphy to become the second winner, and Jim Benton the third winner of this coveted award. (Murphy and his trophy are shown on an accompanying picture page). I'll never forget the night that the Houston Post wired me that Beavers of Arkansas was to receive the "Most Valuable Player" award. I was at a party at the Kappa House. I spent the next several hours compiling Beavers' record and writing news releases.

Wear Schoonover's being named to the official All-America team in 1929 will receive detailed treatment in a later issue of my "Campus Memories". As of today, I am concentrating on 1) Schmidt's Barn, 2) the Book Store, and 3) Campus photography -- chiefly to get some old pictures into print.

As any reader can see, these are rambling memories. So I'd like to go back to the advice I got in 1928, to "beg, steal or borrow." This advice, of course, was based on the assumption that all of us were working for the same folks, the people of Arkansas. I shall now recount my three campus thefts, being protected by the Statute of Limitations.

I had noticed that the Status Symbol in the offices of the President, Deans and others was a leather couch, so that they could take an occasional nap. The History department did not have a couch, so Dr. D.Y. Thomas took his mid-day snooze in Dean Virgil Jones' office. I thought it would be nice if I could have a couch in the Journalism department. The janitor (hi there, Ben, wherever you are) told me that the Math department had a new teacher, female, who had no use for the couch in her office. I instructed Ben and his aides to remove the couch and bring it to my office. Which they did.

When the lady Math prof found her couch gone, she behaved in an unladylike manner. She wanted that leather couch back pronto. I had a session with the janitors and I panicked. We decided to take the couch up to the third floor of Old Main, because Prof.H.H.Strauss had always wanted a couch. We were too late. the Bloodhounds were already on our trail. The couch was returned to the Math department in the basement of the Business Adm building and my guess is that the female Math prof never used it. It was one of those old-fashioned horsehair sofas.

The theft of which I am most ashamed occurred when Fred Kerr was Registrar and Carter Short (now at the top of the totem pole) was his assistant. Kerr had some fine bookcases in his office, but all empty, nothing on the shelves. He ordered them painted and they were taken to the Basement for that purpose. I passed them every day, for several months, and finally decided that they would do more good in the Journalism department than standing idle in the Basement corridor. My janitors responded to this call from Macedonia, andwithin 24 hours, the bookcases were delivered to Hill Hall. I do not know who tipped Fred Kerr off -- he may have had his own stooges -- but I still have his tough and unkind letter ordering me to return his bookcases at once. Carter Short still thinks this is funny, but it cost me $5 out of my own pocket to have those empty bookcases hauled back to Old Main.

My only successful theft occurred when the Art Department moved out of the top floor of Old Main to the new Fine Arts Center. Journalism had never owned any tools, not even a hammer or screw-drivr. One of my informants told me that Art had a complete set of small tools, but the word "ART" had been burned into the handles, via pyrography. We took possession of those tools, because we knew that the Art department would have no use for common tools in its new million-dollar home. Always remember that Journalism was at the bottom of the budget scale.

The point I am trying to make is this: I felt that I was working for the people of Arkansas and that all other UofA employees felt the same way. Most of them did. But there were some folks on the staff who put their department or college, or their own personal ambitions, ahead of service to Arkansas.

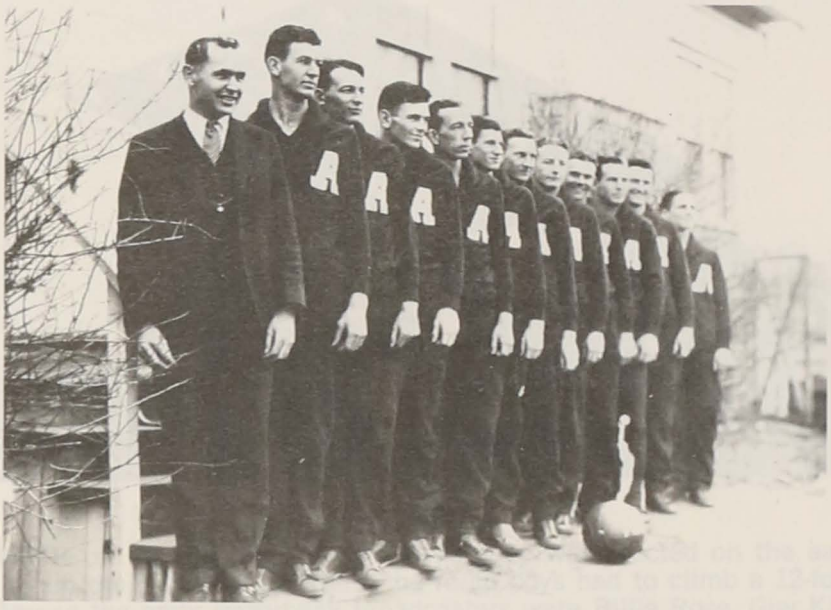
Another point that I am trying to make is that in those early days the University never did use publicity properly, as witness the pathetic appropriation for athletic publicity. Many a night, when we were trying to get our publicity releases out in time to catch the evening Frisco train, we ran out of stamps. University publicity has come a long way since those early days. But we were the pioneers -- hi-there, Marvin; hi, Ernie; and hi, all you guys and gals who operated the mimeograph and folded the letters.

CAMPUS PHOTOGRAPHER AT WORK

Hurley - Wiseman - Lemke

How it was done.

And this is the picture I took.



The champion Razorbacks of 1930.

PRESS BOX on the old football field where the Fine Arts Center is now. In front, Jim Bohart of the Fayetteville Democrat. In back, Johnny Erp, who covered for a half dozen newspapers, and Roy Forrest of the Traveler staff. Picture made about 1930.

RADIO BOOTH on the old football field. This coop was erected on the east side. To reach their working quarters, the radio boys had to climb a 12-foot ladder. Among the early Razorback broadcasters were Billie Rose, Guy Kinman and W. S. "Pop" Gregson.

SOME NOTES ON CAMPUS BUILDINGS

The Engineering building and the Agri building were constructed in 1927, the year before I arrived. they were built of Indiana limestone and since I had been a student at Indiana University and had visited the quarries near Bloomington, I was an admirer of these buildings. I photographed them from every angle, including the roof of Old Main.

In 1932, when the UofA applied for a charter in Phi Beta Kappa, President Futrall asked me to take pictures of the outstanding University buildings. Which I did. These pictures appeared in the UofA's application brochure to national Phi Beta Kappa. I remember that Dr. Futrall asked that tissue inserts be included in the booklet, to protext the picture pages. I have no use for tissue, then or now.

A building problem occurred in 1930, when national Chi Omega promoted a Greek Theater on the Arkansas campus, as a memorial of its founding. Each week I would go down there and photograph the construction progress. And frequently I would interview two of the ChiO founders -- Mrs. Vincenheller and Miss Holcombe. When the Greek Theater was dedicated, with ChiOs present from all over the USA, the Fayetteville Democrat published a special Chi Omega edition. I wrote all the copy and assembled all the pictures. The newspaper printed several thousand extra copies but got them delivered to the dedication too late to be distributed to the several thousands attending the ceremony. I wish I had a copy of that special edition right now.

My favorite old-time campus buildings were the men's dormitories -- Buchanan Hall, Hill Hall and Gray Hall. I've got a file folder on each of them. But there were some almost forgotten buildings that deserve a mention, especially the brick laundry building just south of the Music building and Jeff Hall, which is still standing but no longer used for its original purpose.

I have been told that Jeff Hall was named for Governor Jeff Davis, but I do not know if this is true. Anyway, when I came to the campus 37 years ago, it contained the toilet and bath facilities for the residents of the men's dormitories. I remember going over there to take a bath and being told that I would have to be scheduled for bathing hour on the Dean's schedule. I never registered but I took my Saturday bath in Jeff Hall until my family arrived later in the fall of 1928.

I was present at, and wrote the publicity for, many subsequent building dedications. One that I remember well was the dedication of the Library. I had my camera but did not have the heart to shoot Senator Joe T. Robinson trudging through the mud to reach the speaker's stand. I'll have a separate article in a future issue on the building and dedication of Razorback (Bailey) Stadium.

I must remember to go to the campus and make some pictures of Terry Village and Camp Neil Martin, both of which are doomed. I did get some shots of Trailer Village before the trailers disappeared. But I missed Buck Lloyd Halls.

My favorite pioneer campus building is Schmidt's Barn. My memories and pictures of the Barn are on the following pages.

SCHMIDT'S BARN

The UofA gymnasium until 1936 was a large frame building that stood west of Gray Hall. It had originally been a garage and auto showroom. A group of Business men, headed by Jay Fulbright, financed the removal of the building to the campus. The football field was just south of the Barn -- where the Fine Arts Center now is -- and north of the Barn was the running track.

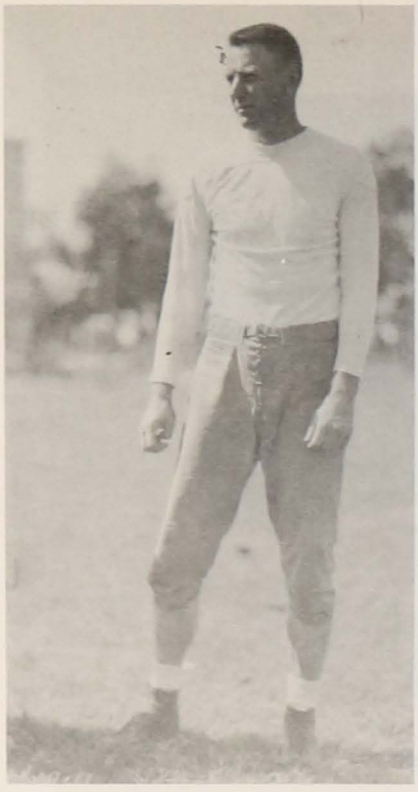
On the inside was the basketball court, with bleachers on the north and south sides. I do not remember the seating capacity but the Barn was packed for every game. The front row of the bleachers, by the way, was only a few feet from the boundary line. On the south wall, about 12 feet up, was a radio broadcasting booth. It was reached by a perpendicular ladder nailed to the wall. "Pop" Gregson did the broadcasting and it gave me a chill whenever he climbed up that ladder.

Speaking of "Pōp" Gregson, he spent as much time clearing his throat as he did in calling the plays. So he was always a basket or two behind. I remember the Texas game of 1936. I got there late and found that I couldn't get in - the Barn was crowded to the rafters. And outside were some 500 fans who couldn't get in. But a loud speaker had been installed, so that the fans outside could hear the game. Gregson, as usual, was always a score or two behind, and this was a close game. All of us outside were waiting breathlessly when suddenly the doors of the Barn burst open and a thousand people poured out, with tremendous cheering. Arkansas had beaten Texas 38-37. "Pop", in his radio booth, called two plays after the game was over.

When I first knew the Barn, the dressing rooms were in the basement. At the front was Coach Schmidt's office and the ticket booth. Schmidt always gathered his team in his office for last-minute instructions. I sat in on these sessions. I recall my first game. Schmidt had named me as official scorer and told me to follow the team through the gate and on to the floor. Prof. B.N.Wilson was the ticket taker. He had put in an iron chain, which had to be unhooked for each person who enteredd. When the coach and team came in, with me bringing up the rear, Prof. Wilson stopped me and asked for my ticket. I told him I was the UofA 's publicity man. Schmitty came back to tell B.N. that I was the scorer. But B.N. had grabbed me by the vest and when I pulled away from him, two buttons came off. I never forgave the faculty athletic manager.

There are many stories and legends about Schmidt's Barn. One that I like says that on one occasion, Schmidt assigned two students to climb to the roof and watch the opposing team through a couple of small dormer windows while the Texans were practicing in the afternoon. In those days visiting teams always came a day early and two games were played on successive nights.

When the new gym was built in 1936, Schmidt's Barn was moved to the high school campus on School street, where the building was faced with native stone and re-named Root Auditorium. The high school basketball teams used it until the new high school was built on Stone street. It is now vulnerable because the city plans to sell the entire block on which the junior high school and Root Auditorium stand.



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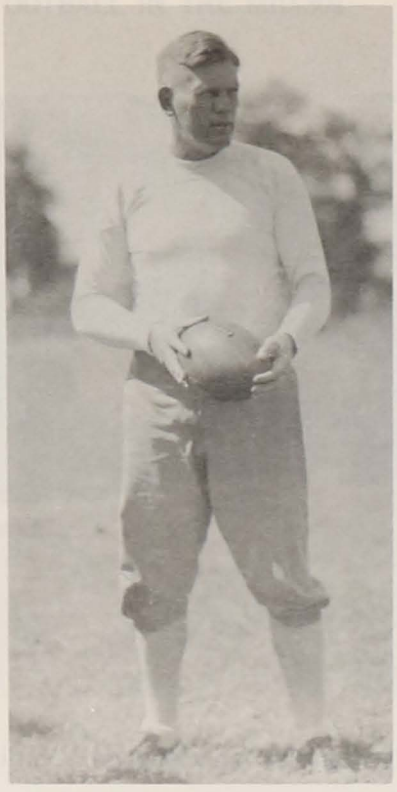
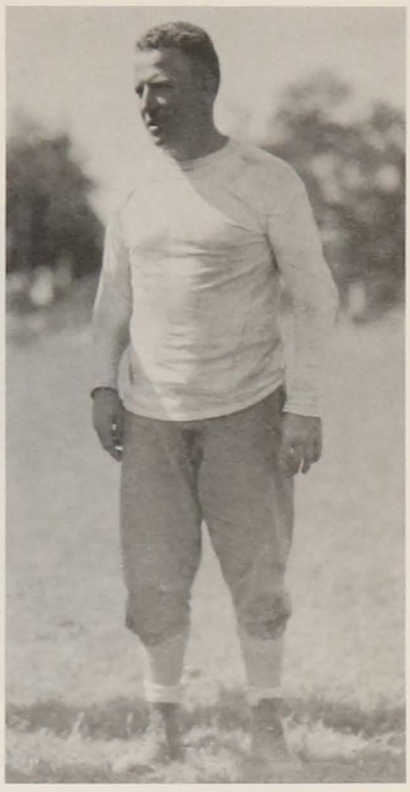
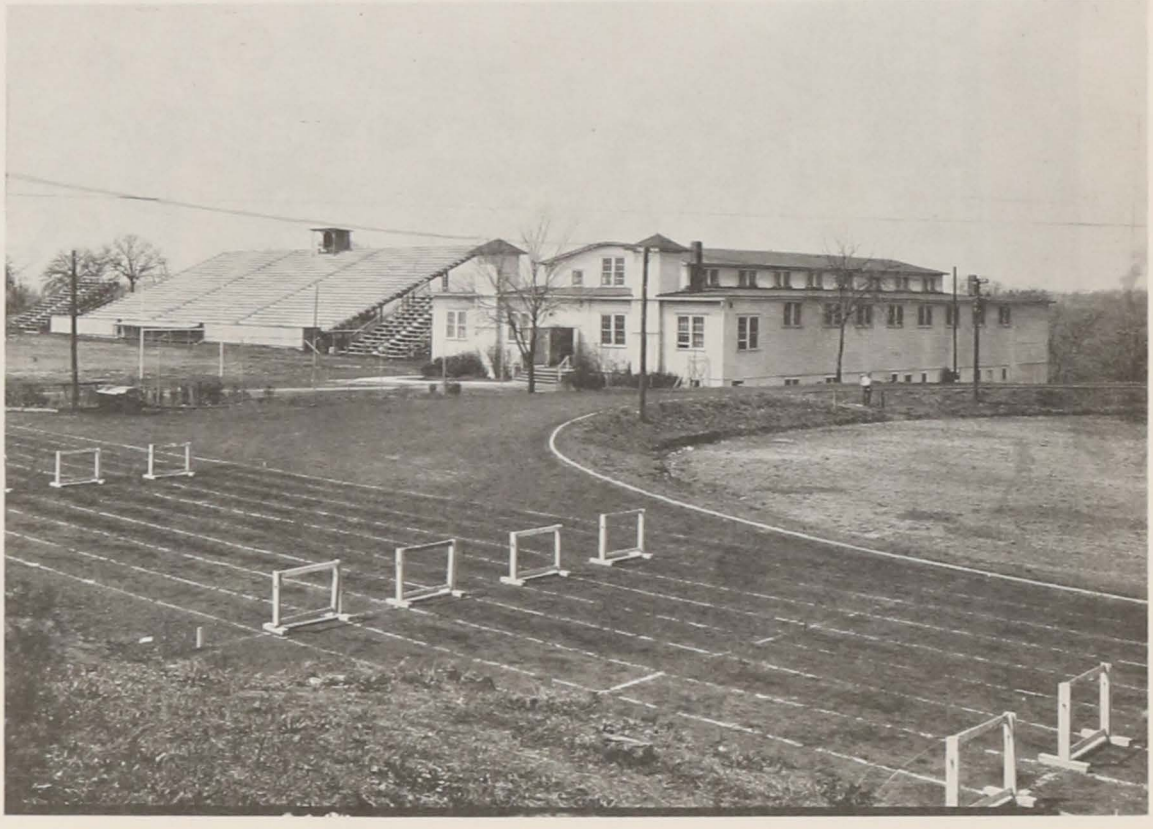


FRED THOMSEN



GEORGE COLE



SCHMIDT'S BARN AND FOOTBALL STAND
1929

Game time - team leaving Schmidt's Barn

The championship team of 1933
but deprived of the title by an ineligible player (No. 46)
Note the score-board which was fastened to the south side of Schmidt's Barn.

CAMPUS PHOTOGRAPHY

On the following pages are some of my early publicity photographs. Most of these pictures were taken with my own 5 x 7 view camera -- a contraption that present-day (1965) publicists never heard of. That is why I am publishing a picture of me in action -- under the focusing hood. I am also publishing some early-day sports pictures. The one I took of the 1933 football squad is the only picture I know of, that shows the amateurish score-board that was nailed to the south side of Schmidt's Barn. And I am sure there is no other picture in existence of the first crude press box or the first radio broadcasting station on Razorback field. Put them in your scrapbook, so they'll survive another 50 years.

Few people stop to think of how things began. The 1964 Razorback "national champions" would not have been possible without the groundwork, 35 years earlier, by guys named Thomsen, Rose and Cole and many others. That's one of our historical weaknesses -- forgetting the past. But the Washington County Historical Society is not forgetting, as proven by our publications for the past 15 years. Typical in this issue: the history of Shiloh Church, the story of the Middle Fork Valley, and "Campus Memories."

When I came to the University in 1928, part of my duties consisted of handling publicity, including sports. Fayetteville, at that time, had only two photographers -- J.H.Field and W.H.McIntosh. Both were up in years and lacked interest in University activities.

I owned a cumbersome 5 x 7 view camera - the Speed Graphic and other press cameras didn't arrive until some years later. So I used my camera for all campus photography and did the processing in the bathroom of my home on North College.

One of my first campus assignments was to build up a photo file (buildings, profs, etc.) for publicity purposes. I started with the professors and photographed some 36 of them in their office or classroom. Four of these are shown on the accompanying page. When judging these pictures, always remember that they were taken with a 5 x 7 camera mounted on a tripod and that the focusing was done under a hood and that the exposure was often a time exposure or a flash from one of the primitive flash bulbs that came into use in the early 30s. These bublbs often shattered. I recall an occasion when I photographed an old gent from Oklahoma, the last winner of the UA Agri college's "Old Fiddler" contest, and the flash bulb blew up and scattered glass all over the fiddler and his home-made Stradivarius.

It was part of my job to photograph, each years, the football and basketball squads. Because most team pictures were taken from the front, I decided to shoot them from an angle. Examples are shown on the accompanying picture pages.

My photographic assistant in those early days was Marvin Hurley, who is now Executive V-P of the Houston CofC. Marvin's job was to hand me the film holder and return it to the carrying case after exposure. When Marvin left the UofA, I got a new photo assistant, Ernie Deane. Ernie learned his photography after he left the campus but I think he picked up some information about lighting and composition while he was working in the UA News Bureau.

TOM MURPHY

On the facing page are two pictures that I took of Tom Murphy, one of the greatest all-around athletes who ever attended the University. When Tom was honored recently by election to the Hall of Fame in Little Rock, Mrs. Murphy was present to accept the citation. Tom himself is a patient in the TB sanitarium at Boonville.

Tom was an all-around athlete -- football, basketball, track and baseball. Some of the old-timers have challenged my choice, naming Milan Creighton and Jack Newby as the "greatest". Creighton, of course, was a terrific football player, as his later record in pro ball proved. But he was never the equal of Murphy in basketball. Newby was superb, in whatever sport, and would have been an All-American but for his untimely death. There have been many Razorback athletes who were tops in two sports, usually football and basketball, but few who surpassed in three or four sports.

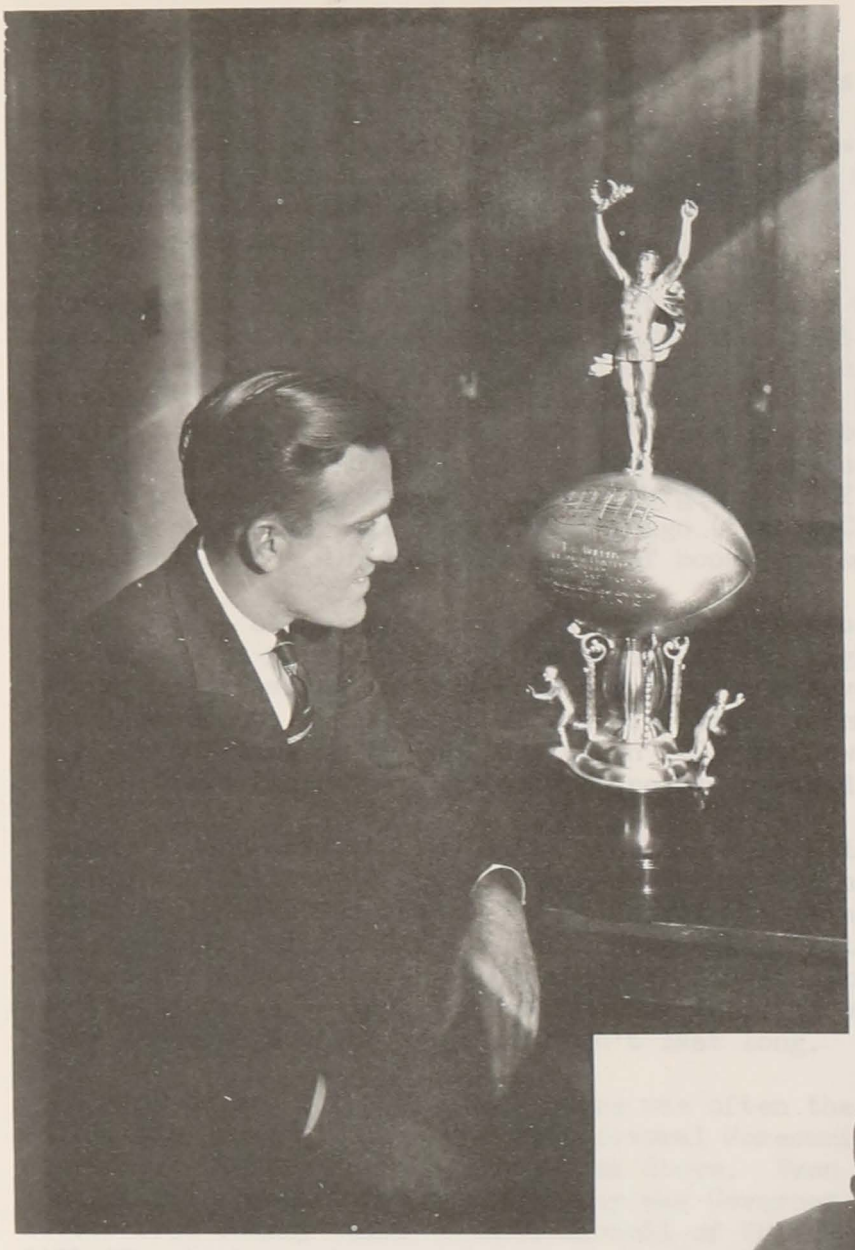
I could reminisce at length about many old-time Razorback athletes. But I realized that the time is getting short when George Streepey died a few weeks ago. I remember taking George's picture when he made what was then a sensational pole vault of 12 feet. And I was there, a few weeks later, when Jack Dale top ed Streepey's record with a vault of 12-6. I did not get a picture of Dale's vault.

Milan Creighton furnished us with much copy for the sports pages. He was married, for one thing. In those days, when an athlete married, he was usually out of competition. And sometimes, out of school. When Milan became a father, we had another good story. I remember that Mrs. Creighton brought the baby to the football field so see Daddy practice. I cannot find the photo of MrsC and daughter, but Creighton was one of the first married Razorbacks. As you know, married Razorbacks are plentiful now -- I think there were 17 on the 1964 national champions. Also quite a few babies.

As for Jack Newby, he was tops. I photographed him in football and basketball uniforms and as a high jumper in track. I'll get around to Jack in a few weeks. It takes time to remember.

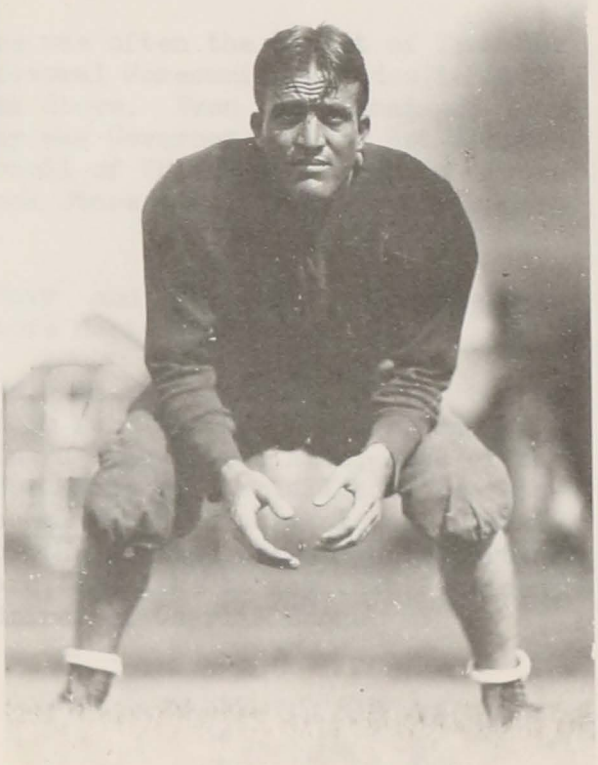
Back to Tom Murphy. Tom was the second winner of the Southwest Conference "Most Valuable OPlayer" award. The first was Garland Beavers, whose sports nickname was "Bevo". The third winner was Jim Benton. These boys played in the pioneer days, before scholarships, before Wilson Sharp Hall, before air travel on football trips. They made it the hard way. I have the facts, and they'll be coming up shortly.

BULLETIN, March 13. When I wrote Coach Fred Thomsen at Springfield that I needed to do some checking, in connection with my memories of the early football years, Tommy and his Missus (Sunbeam) drove down to Fayetteville and spent a coupla hours with me. What I wanted to know from Tommy was what inducements were offered to athletes in the Depression years. And from Mrs.T, I wanted to know about her experiences with the legislature when she tried to collect Tommy's contact salary in 1942 when he was already in China. Fred Thomsen was head coach and director of athletics at the U of Arkansas for 13 years. Hi there, Frank!



TOM MURPHY
and his "Most Valuable Player" trophy.

I am quite proud of this photo but not at all proud of the first picture (at right) that I ever took of Tom, about 1930 or 1931. The trophy photo was made with my 5 x 7 view camera. The shot at the right was made with a new Graflex press camera, which I had not yet learned to handle. "Campus Memories" will record much Murphy lore, because I consider him the greatest all-around athlete during my years on the Arkansas campus.



THE CAMPUS BOOK STORE

The history of the University Book Store begins in September 1915 when Charlie Stone arrived in Fayetteville. He had previously operated two book stores on the University of Chicago campus and had been recommended to President J.C. Futrall by A.C. McClurg & Co.,large Chicago publishers. Charlie's dealings with the UofA were with a faculty committee headed by G. E. Ripley.

Previous to 1915 UofA students had to buy their textbooks and other supplies at local drug stores. The druggists didn't want to be bothered and for a time, books and supplies were sold in an anteroom to Dr. Futrall's office. Prexy wanted it out of there, because some of the faculty members thought he was making a profit on books and such. The last druggist to handle UofA books and supplies was Bridenthal on West Dickson street. He was so anxious to get out of the book business, that when the "city slicker" from Chicago (that's Charlie) dropped in, Bridenthal sold him his entire stock of books and supplies for $90!

When Stone established the UofA's first book store in 1915, it was located on the first floor of Old Main, at the right of the front entrance. It remained in this room for five or six years and then moved to the Basement, where most of you old-timers remember it. Incidentally, when I came to the University in 1928, my News Bureau was in the room on first floor that the Book Store had vacated.

Stone's contract with the UofA provided that all new textbooks must be sold at Publisher's price. However, there was no limit on what the store could make on used books. Charlie tells me that he adopted a half-and-half policy; if the book originally sold for $2, he would give $1 for a used copy. Some students didn't like this arrangement, and the students in both the Agri and Engineering colleges established their own book exchanges, which didn't last long.

As many of you know, the Book Store was often the target of Traveler editorials and I myself can recall several Homecoming parades in which there were floats hostile to the Book Store. Even the alumni got into the act. I remember when Carl Bailey was Governor -- I'll get another letter from Johnny Wells -- that Darnell of Phillips introduced House Bill 97 which sought to take the Book Store away from private ownership. The bill never came to a vote.

In 1918 Charlie Stone joined the Navy and his sister Florence came down from Chicago to run the Book Store during 1918 and 1919.

There are many incidents connected with the UofA Book Store that I would like to tell but do not have room for. The Store was robbed several times, the biggest haul including a typewriter. Also, some of the profs weren't too kindly disposed. For example, I recall some professors asking Charlie to buy their personal merchandise wholesale (furniture, power lawn mower, etc.) under the implied threat of reporting him to the Prexy. Just for the record, I'd like to say that President Futrall was a lifetime friend and admirer of Charlie Stone.

In 1940 he decided to retire, so he sold the Book Store to the UofA. It was moved to the Student Union building. But J. W. Fulbright, then president, asked Charlie to continue as manager, which he did until 1945. That was on a salary, of course -- no profits. The Book Store has expanded enormously since it moved to the Union -- actually, two separate stores, one for books and one for other supplies. I drop in occasionally, for no other reason than to see Jeff Gray and Joe Swink, both of whom remember the old days in the Basement of Old Main and who are still giving the students the best of service.

I was tempted to ask Jeff and Joe about the last hours of the old Book Store in the Basement of Old Main. When they took up the rubber matting and cleaned out the old quarterysthey locked the door. I tried to get in but not a chance. I don't know how many nickels and dimes were found, after 20 years, but Charlie says if any, he does not know about it. Yet, why would they lock me out? Also, I have one affidavit from a janitor who picked up a half dollar.

Besides Jeff Gray and Joe Swink, the real veterans of the UofA Book Store, the following names of clerks should be recorded for posterity: Bill Morton, Dickie Williams, Sterling Hendricks, Hiram Brooks, and many part-time workers.

Back to sidelights: Charlie Stone handled Wilson & Co athletic equipment, in which there was a handsome profit. I do not know when the athletic department took over the sale of sports goods, but Charlie sold few tennis rackets after that date.

So far, I have been treating the UofA Book Store as an economic venture, which it was. But it was also an example in Social History - and I don't mean Pakistan or Indonesia. The UofA had no social gathering place until the Union was built, so the Basement of Old Main was the Union,and Charlie's coke-box was the source of all companionship. (See attached photos). I used to be a great coke-drinker but one time I slipped a half dozen bottles of Schlitz into Charlie's coke-box and I don't think he has ever forgiven me. But that Schlitz was mighty good on a hot summer day. Charlie says the ice in his box was a 25-lb chunk; I think it was 50 lbs. But none of these modern contrivances.

I don't want to let Charlie Stone off too easy, so I'll tell this one story (affidavits available); In addition to the Book Store, Charlie also had an automobile agency uptown. One day he received a call and the voice said "This is Amanda Stone (Ed's note: she was the wealthiest woman in town). I want you to bring your best Marmon and I'll have the check waiting for you." Charlie, just out of the Navy, thought this was a "rib". But when he didn't show up at Miss Amanda Stone's house with a new Marmon, that lady called Lyle Bryan and told him to bring a packard. Which he did and made the sale. Charlie never made that mistake again.

I am leaving out a lot of tempting morsels. I just don't want the Book Store, which was the center of campus social life, to be forgotten.

Typical scene outside the Book Store in the basement of Old Main. There was no Student Union.

CHARLIE STONE, owner of the Book Store, selling 5-cent Cokes from an ancient ice box.

FROM OUR READERS

Enclosed find a complimentary set of Volume One (1962) of the "Thompson Family Magazine." We encourage all persons with a Thompson ancestor to file their lineage papers with us, whether or not they are interested in our magazine. We will check their records against our master file and send any data that will be of help. We are working toward a master file of all Thompson families of the U.S.

Mrs. Beverly Stercula, editor
Thompson Family Magazine,
212 S.Hellis Ave., Fullerton, Calif.

There was a family by the name of Dannenberg who settled at or near Dutch Mills, Ark. Would you please advise as to how I can get some information on the history of this place and the Dannenberg family. I understand they were some of the first settlers.

R. C. Walters,
1714 Pleasant Dr., Dallas 17, Texas

I am enclosing two sheets from the diary ofmy gr-grandfather Powell. There are many more sheets of their adventures ending as they descended the south side of the Sierra Nevadas in central California Oct. 10, 1860. Philander Powell had a good command of spoken English but his written English had to be deciphered. It is possible that Isaac and Henry Lewis had Arkansas brides when they left the White River district but they were not along when the boys reached Oregon in 1865. A notation in the diary said that John Lewis had come on ahead 1859.

Mrs. R. V. Close,
1395 Thomas Rd., Medford, Oregon

I received my first copy of Flashback since becoming a member, and was delighted to discover myself and many old schoolmates in the pictures of the Fayetteville High School football squads opposite page 38 of the Jan. 1965 issue. It requires stretching my memory 30 years and more, but I can positively identify many of the boys.

Those were pretty good high school football teams which not only won conference titles but soundly beat such non-conference foes as Joplin and Springfield. Virgil Blossom was a super-disciplinarian, and his teams were well-conditioned. He used a unique method of huddling right in back of the scrimmage line, and his teams ran three plays where most teams could get off but two. He had big rugged lines (no platooning in those days). The Bulldogs used the system Woody Hayes made famous later: four yards and a cloud of dust. They ran mostly from a modified single wing, or short punt formation.

Collins and Turner later were co-captains at Tulsa U. Several boys on those squads died in World War II. I've seen a lot of good high school football since those days, especially here in California, but for sheer grinding power I've never seen any to rival Coach Blossom's 1934 Fayetteville team.

Lynn Barron,
3728 McNab Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

(Editor's note: Lynn sent us identifications of most of the players on the photos of the three FHS championship teams that we published in our January issue. We have attached the names to the original photos and they are now in our historical society files. -- WJL)

I recall that in an issue of Flashback you commented upon not being able to locate Salem in Washington County. I am assuming that by Salem you had in mind Salem Springs. A daughter of a first cousin, J.R.Kimbrough, has given me permission to go through some old papers handed down by his mother. Among these papers was a Warranty Deed executed by A.J.Hodges and his wife Mary M. Hodges to M.C.Baker. The deed was witnessed by C. D. Fry and W. T. Hodges. The deed is dated 28 May 1883. Quote from the deed: "The following described lands situated in the County of Washington, State of Arkansas, to-wit -- the North Half of Lot 1 in block 11 - 55 feet wide and 50 feet deep - of the Town survey of SalemSprings, said lot being a portion of the NW ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 8 Township 14 Range 33 West." A.J.Hodges and Mary Hodges were my mother's parents.

Felix A. Kimbrough,
415 SW 33rd, Oklahoma City, Okla.

I am interested in determining the parentage of Eli Oliver and his wife Espere or Aspastia Ellis, marriage bond dated 10 March 1817 in Roane County, Tenn. This family moved to Washington County, Ark. about 1832, then on to Crawford County, Ark. about 1842. A grandson of Eli, Wallace Oliver, died in Fayetteville in 1957. I would appreciate any data on this family.

Mrs. Rowene T. Obert,
4715 W. 3650 S., Salt Lake City, Utah

Thank you for all the books I received from you. I go through them with a fine tooth comb and am amazed at the information that is in these issues. It is too bad that more states don't use your style for their material. There is so much information to be had if one would put forth a little more effort and dig. That is just what the folks in Arkansas are doing, and more power to them.

I need help with my gr-gr-grandparets, John Tandy Bailey. He was born ca.1800 in Harlan Co.,Ky. There in 1816 he married Kesiah Tunnell. Kesiah was born ca. 1800 in Harlan Co. also. Were her parents James Tunnell and Jane Ball? In 1837 John and Kesiah moved to Madison Co., Ark., along with their 9 children. They had 3 more after settling in Arkansas. Were John's parents William Bailey and Elizabeth Thompson? If not, who were they?

Mrs. Ruby Wiedeman,
7250 S.E.Sherman, Portland 15, Oregon

As I wrote you, I am interested in the shooting of George H. HELBERT in either Washington or Benton Co., Ark. I'm wondering if he dealt from the bottom of the deck, mounted the wrong horse, or was just show on the draw. Later the Helberts became quite well-known in Kansas, as they gave 160 acres to found the town of Mulvane, Kans. Am also interested in the Crittendens, for this reason: Sarah Hues Crittenden, born 1821 in Tenn., daughter of Henry and Sarah Crittenden, married George Henry Helbert 1843 at Lebanon, Mo. George Henry Helbert was shot and killed by John Webb 26 Dec. 1859. His widow later moved to Kansas. One of the Helbert daughters married Thomas Wm. Smith and were the parents of my father, John Edgar Smith (b. 1882 Conway, Mo.; d 1961 Enid,Okla)

Thelma Smith Miller,
PO Box 25, Atmore, Alabama

I need help pertaining to Judge J.G.Lott who moved to Washington Co., Ark., shortly after the Civil War, from Pickens Co., Georgia. It is possible that his daughter, Susan Fincher and children moved with him. Whether or not his wife was living, I don't know. Her maiden name was Davis.

Mrs. Roy Carroll,
R.R. 1, box 12, Cheyenne Wells, Colo. 80810

In the Jan. '60 issue of Flashback I noticed the name of John Stelle. Having a marriage date of Permelia Stelle and Wilford Calvert, 11 June 1849 by Samuel Mays JP, I was startled. This has been a real problem. I would like to ask if it is possible to put me in touch with one of the Stelle line. The names mentioned above are my gr-grandparents.

Mrs. Mamie G. Heeder,
413 Glendale Rd., Hampton, Va. 23361

Have you any information concerning the Owen D. or Haywood S.Slaughter family, the Harrison Winsor Lower family, or the Boyd, Abel Stevens of James Lewallen families? All are old families of the Habberton area in Washington County. I am enclosing data that I have already collected on the above.

Rodney P. Homer,
271 E. Gibbons Ave., Porterville, Calif.

(Editor's note: Mr.Homer is a director of the Tulare Co., Calif., Historical Society, and a professional genealogist. He has sent us an excellent family chart on the Slaughters from which we will publish excerpts in our next issue -- WJL)

GILLILAND CEMETERY

The Gilliland Cemetery is located in Section 16, Township 15, Range 29 West, between the residence of Maurice Ray (old Gilliland farm) and Rock Creek (Campbell Branch), on west side of Highway 71, about.35 of a mile back west of Hy 71. Here are buried:

James C. Gilliland, born 4-15-1816; died 4-15-1883. Age 67 y. Husband of Rebecca and Mary Gilliland.
Rebecca Gilliland, died June 17, 1863. Age 43-6-1. Wife of J.C.
W. J. Gilliland, born 10-20-1839; died 1-9-1884.

It is reported that one Gilliland (presumably W.J.) was killed by a Malone. Malone and Gilliland met at a creek crossing at north edge of Greenland, riding horseback. Where Highway 71 turned east at the north edge of Greenland to go over to Miller Lane and then north, Gilliland got off his horse and looked beneath the horse's neck to see how he was doing. Malone fired his pistol and hit Gilliland in the face.

(Editor's note: The above account is by F.M.McConnell. Several weeks ago two out-of-state visitors to the WCHS office told us that they had been down tothe Gilliland cemetery south of Greenland and found all tombstones gone. I do not intend to check, because the last time I visited the Gilliland Cemetery, some 20 years ago, there were at least a dozen grave markers. But there were cattle in the field and one bull who discouraged me from further research. -- WJL)

-- wchs --

SECOND ARKANSAS C.S.A.

"Rebels Valiant", the history of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, has been published by Col. W. T. Leeper of Shreveport, La., who is a member of our Washington County Historical Society. The book was printed by the Pioneer Press of Little Rock and sells for $5.95. The Second Arkansas was composed of companies raised in South Arkansas, but they entered the Confederate service in Benton County in the summer of 1861. The regiment's first battle was at Oak Hills, Mo. (Wilson's Creek) in August 1861. Its next appearance in action was at Elkhorn Tavern in March 1862. The Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles participated in 22 major engagements during the war. Each of the battles is given a chapter in this well-organized book. There are also rosters of the 12 companies that comprised the regiment.

-- wchs --

LEWIS-MANKINS

We have just received a copy of an attractive 20-page booklet entitled "Lewis-Mankins & Allied Families Exchange", published by Mrs. Frances Woods, 1201 Arcadia, Austin, Texas. This is a magazine for the exhcnage of information on the descendants of Rachel Bracken through the three children of her marriage to Zachariah Lewis and eleven children of her marriage to Peter Mankins Sr., and families allied through marriage with these descendants.

Since the Lewis and Mankins families were pioneer settlers in the Middle Fork Valley of Washington County, and since many descendants of these families are still living in this area, we suggest that any or all of them write to Mrs.Woods and get on her mailing list. No price is quoted for No.1 but we'd suggest a contribution to keep the family Exchange going. The Exchange is a quarterly and contains much information (genealogical and historical) and is a "must" for descendants of Lewis and Mankins families.

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DEDICATION OF HINDMAN HALL POSTPONED

Just as we go to press, we receive a letter from Mrs. J. C. Parks, chairman of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Commission, telling us that the dedication of Hindman Hall on the battlefield has been postponed until May 16. The memorial to the Confederate general has been completed except for some minor details. As soon as we receive the program for the dedication, we shall send it to our members in the Secretary's Newsletter.

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Flash! At the last minute we learn that all passenger traffic on the Monett-Fort Smith branch of the Frisco will be discontinued on Mar. 19. With a little more advance notice, our WCHS could have arranged a final ride for our members. It is quite a thrill to ride the first, or last, train over any railroad line. I myself rode the last Fayetteville to Little Rock sleeper before that service was discontinued. The only other passenger in the sleeping car was John C. Futrall. Dr.Futrall and I had quite a conversation before he went to bed in Van Buren, and I only wish iI had had a tape recorder on that occasion. Anyway, there is no longer any passenger traffic on the Frisco through Fayetteville. My next report will be be via air travel, and I'm not ready for that, yet.

Yours, W. J. Lemke, editor, Flashback

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